# THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

## MAY, 1775.

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*A BILL for altering and amending the laws which regulate the qualifications of freeholders intitled to vote in the election of members to ſerve for the Commons in parliament for Scotland.*

*Preſented to the Houſe of Commons laſt ſeſſion by the Lord Advocate, and ordered to be printed, and diſperſed, for the peruſal of all perſons concerned.*

WHereas the right of voting in the election of members to ſerve in parliament for the ſeveral ſhires and ſtewartries within Scotland, given, by an act of the parliament of Scotland made in the year 1681, intitled, *Act concerning the election of commiſſioners for ſhires*, to proper wadſetters and liferenters of lands holden of the King or Prince, and of the extent and valuation ſpecified in the ſaid act, has of late years been much abuſed, by proprietors of large eſtates ſeparating the property from the ſuperiority of their lands, and then dividing the ſuperiority into parts which give a qualification to vote, and conveying ſuperiorities to others in wadſet and liferent, merely of purpoſe to intitle the perſons to whom they convey the ſuperiorities, to be inrolled as freeholders, and to vote in the election of the commiſſioners to ſerve in parliament for the counties and ſtewartries within which the lands do lie, without ſuch perſons having any ſuch beneficial intereſt in the lands as ought to intitle them to vote in the election of a member of parliament; by which means,

votes have been unduly multiplied, contrary to the ſpirit and intendment of the laws now in being, for regulating the elections of members to ſerve for the Commons in parliament for that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*;

*And whereas* that ſpecies of land-right called in Scotland *a proper wadſet*, has for many years been in diſuſe, except for the purpoſe of unduly multiplying votes:

*For remedy whereof, be it enacted*, That ſo much of the aforeſaid act of the parliament of Scotland, as gives a right of voting to proper wadſetters, and has been confirmed to intitle a liferenter of the ſuperiority of lands to vote in the election of members of parliament, ſhall from the and the ſame is hereby repealed.

*And be it enacted*, That from and after the ſaid no perſon ſhall have right to be inrolled in the roll of freeholders of any ſhire or ſtewartry, or to vote in the election of a member to ſerve in parliament for Scotland, upon the title of a proper wadſet of lands, or upon the title of a liferent-right of the ſuperiority of lands.

*And be it further enacted*, That in all caſes where the ſuperiorities of lands are conveyed in lifere , the right of voting ſhall remain with, and be only competent to, the fiar.

*Provided always*, That huſbands for the freeholds of their wives, or right by the courteſy to a liferent of the ſuperiority of the lands which give a freehold-qualification, ſhall be intitled to be inrolled in the roll of freeholders, and to vote in the election of a member of parliament, in the ſame manner as was competent to them before the making of this act, any thing in the preſent act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

*And whereas* it is neceſſary, for preſerving equality, and ſupporting freedom and independency in election, and for the more effectually carrying the good intentions of this act into execution, that all perſons who have been inrolled in the roll of freeholders of any county or ſtewartry in Scotland, and ſtand thereon upon the title of a proper wadſet of lands, or upon the title of a liferent-right to the ſuperiority of lands, (excepting the liferents of huſbands by the courteſy), ſhall be turned off the ſaid roll, and a mode preſcribed for doing thereof; *be it therefore enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for any freeholders ſtanding upon the roll of freeholders of any county or ſtewartry in Scotland, to object to the title of ſuch perſons ſtanding upon the roll as have been inrolled as wadſetters of lands, or as liferenters of the ſuperiority of lands, (excepting the liferents of huſbands by the courteſy); and for that purpoſe to apply, at any time before the which ſhall be in the year of our Lord by ſummary complaint, to the court of ſeſſion; who ſhall grant a warrant for ſummoning ſuch perſons, upon thirty days notice, to anſwer, and ſhall proceed in a ſummary manner to hear and determine upon ſuch complaints; and upon finding the title of the perſon complained of to be ſuch as is declared inſufficient by this act, ſhall order him to be ſtruck off the roll.

*Provided always*, That no freeholder ſtanding upon the roll laſt made up, in any county or ſtewartry, upon the ſaid and not complained of, ſhall thereafter be ſtruck off or left out of the roll, excepting upon a ſufficient objection ariſing from the alteration of that right or title in reſpect of which he was inrolled, ſuſtained by the other freeholders ſtanding upon the ſaid roll.

*And be it further enacted*, That no perſon hereafter ſhall be intitled to be inrolled in the roll of freeholders of any county or ſtewartry, or to vote in the election of a member of parliament, upon a right of ſuperiority of lands, unleſs he hold ſuch ſuperiority in fee-ſimple, or under a grant to him and the heirs-male or heirs-general of his body.

*Provided always*, That all perſons having right to the ſuperiorities of lands by deeds of entail which bear date prior to the commencement of this act, ſhall be intitled to be inrolled, and to vote in the election of a member of parliament, in the ſame manner they were intitled before this act was made.

*And be it further enacted*, That every freeholder of any county or ſtewartry in Scotland, who ſhall, at any meeting for the election of a member to ſerve in parliament, claim a vote in the election of preſes or clerk of the meeting, or in the adjuſting the roll of freeholders, or in the election of a member to ſerve for any county or ſtewartry, ſhall, upon requeſt of any freeholder upon the roll of freeholders, in place of the oath appointed to be taken by an act made in the

the ſeventh year of his late Majeſty George the Second, intitled, *An act for the better regulating the election of members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons for that part of Great Britain called* Scotland, *and for incapacitating the judges of the court of ſeſſion, court of juſticiary, and barons of the court of exchequer, in Scotland, to be elected, or to ſit or vote as members of the Houſe of Commons*, before he proceed to vote in the choice of preſes or clerk, or in any queſtion concerning the adjuſtment of the roll of electors, or in the election of a member to ſerve for the county or ſtewartry, take and ſubſcribe, upon a roll of parchment, to be provided and kept by the ſheriff or ſteward clerk for that purpoſe, the oath following; which the commiſſioner for the county laſt elected, or, in his abſence, the ſheriff or ſteward's clerk, before the electing of a preſes, and the preſes after his election, are hereby required and empowered reſpectively to adminiſter; (that is to ſay)

"I, A B, do, in the preſence of God, declare and ſwear, That the lands and eſtate of

for which I ſtand upon the roll of freeholders of this county or ſtewartry, and claim to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county or ſtewartry, are actually in my poſſeſſion, and do really and truly belong to me, and are my own proper eſtate, and not conveyed to me in truſt, or for or on behalf of any other perſon whatever; and that neither I, nor any perſon to my knowledge, in my name, nor on my account, or by my allowance, have given, or intend to give, any promiſe, obligation, bond, backbond, or any other ſecurity whatſoever, for my diſpoſing or conveying the ſaid lands and eſtate to any perſon whatſoever, or for making the rents, profits, or caſualties thereof to come or accrue to the uſe or benefit of any other perſon whatſoever; and that I have executed no conveyance, or done no act or deed whatſoever, directly or indirectly, inconſiſtent with my right and titles to the ſaid lands and eſtate for which I ſtand upon the roll of freeholders in this county or ſtewartry; and that my titles to the ſaid lands and eſtate are not nominal or fictitious in any way whatſoever, but that the ſaid lands and eſtate, and every part thereof, are a true and real eſtate in me for my own uſe and benefit, and for the uſe and benefit of no other perſon whatſoever; and that all this is truth as I ſhall anſwer to God."

*And be it further enacted*, That every freeholder inrolled in any roll of freeholders of any county or ſtewartry as a liferenter of lands, ſhall, before voting in the election of preſes or clerk, or in any queſtion concerning the adjuſtment of the roll of electors, or in the election of a member to ſerve for the county or ſtewartry, beſides the oath before directed, likewiſe take the following oath, upon the requeſt of any freeholder upon the roll of freeholders; (that is to ſay),

"That the lands and eſtate of

for which I ſtand upon the roll of freeholders in this county or ſtewartry as liferenter, is a true and real liferent-eſtate in me; and that no leaſe, bond, contract, or other agreement, has been executed or made by me, or by any perſon to my knowledge, directly or indirectly, on purpoſe to leſſen or deprive me of all or any part of the profits of my ſaid eſtate, and to make the ſame come or accrue to the uſe or benefit of the fiar of the ſaid lands and eſtate, or to the uſe or benefit of any other perſon on his account."

*And be it further enacted*, That if any freeholder upon the roll of freeholders of any county or ſtewartry in Scotland ſhall refuſe, if required, to take and ſubſcribe the firſt oath before recited, if he ſtands upon the roll as ſuperior or proprietor of lands, or to take and ſubſcribe both the oaths before recited, if he ſtands upon the roll as a liferenter, his vote ſhall not be admitted or allowed, and his name ſhall forthwith be erazed out of the roll of freeholders; and in caſe any perſon ſhall preſume wilfully or falſely to ſwear and ſubſcribe both the ſaid oaths, or either of them, and ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted, he ſhall incur the pains and puniſhment of perjury, and be proſecuted for the ſame according to the forms and laws in uſe in Scotland.

*And be it further enacted*, That if any perſon ſhall be choſen a member to ſerve in parliament for any county or ſtewartry within Scotland, who ſhall not be preſent at the meeting of election, he ſhall, before he takes his ſeat in parliament, take one or both of the oaths before recited, as he muſt have done if preſent at the election, and required ſo to do; and which oath or oaths ſhall be taken in place of the oath before-mentioned in the aforeſaid act, made in the ſeventh year of George the Second, before the Lord

High Steward of his Majeſty's Houſehold, or any perſon or perſons authoriſed by him for that purpoſe, and which he or they are hereby empowered and required to adminiſter; and the perſon choſen member to ſerve in parliament in his abſence from the meeting of election, ſhall produce to the Lord High Steward, or other perſon or perſons before whom he is to ſwear, for informing him or them whether one or both of the aforeſaid oaths are to be adminiſtered, a certificate under the hand and ſeal of the ſheriff or ſteward clerk of the county or ſtewartry for which he is returned member, made upon oath before the ſheriff or ſteward depute of the ſaid county or ſtewartry, (and which oath the ſheriff and ſteward depute are hereby empowered and required to adminiſter), certifying the nature of his title for which he ſtands upon the roll of freeholders; and if any member to ſerve in parliament, ſo elected, ſhall neglect to produce ſuch certificate, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to take one or both of the oaths before recited, as the nature of his title ſhall render proper, his election ſhall be void.

## AMERICA. [176.]

*Circular letter ſent to the Governors on the continent of America.*

SIR, *Whitehall, Jan.* 4. 1775.

CErtain perſons ſtyling themſelves, Delegates of his Majeſty's colonies in America, having preſumed, without his Majeſty's authority or conſent, to aſſemble together, at Philadelphia, in the months of September and October laſt; and having thought fit, among other unwarrantable proceedings, to reſolve that it will be neceſſary, that another congreſs ſhould be held in the ſame place on the 10th of May next, unleſs redreſs for certain pretended grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the colonies in North America ſhould chuſe deputies to attend ſuch congreſs; I am commanded by the King, to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, That you do uſe your utmoſt endeavours to prevent any ſuch appointment of deputies within the colony under your government; and that you do exhort all perſons to deſiſt from ſuch unwarrantable proceeding, which cannot but be highly diſpleaſing to the King. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

DARTMOUTH.

"*Williamſburgh, April* 1. Laſt Tueſday, the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of this province, iſſued the following proclamation.

"WHEREAS certain perſons, ſtyling, &c. [*the preceding letter is here recited to the words* ſuch congreſs]; I am commanded by the King, and I do accordingly iſſue this my proclamation, to require all magiſtrates and other officers to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent any ſuch appointments of deputies, and to exhort all perſons whatever, within this government, to deſiſt from ſuch an unjuſtifiable proceeding, ſo highly diſpleaſing to his Majeſty."

"*New York, Feb.* 23. The following aſſociation has been ſubſcribed by thouſands in the large county of Dutcheſs, in this province.

WE the ſubſcribers being deſirous to convince mankind, that we are firmly attached to our moſt happy conſtitution, and are diſpoſed to ſupport and maintain peace and good order under his Majeſty's government, do therefore declare, That our Sovereign Lord King George the Third is the only ſovereign to whom Britiſh America may, can, or ought to owe and bear true and faithful allegiance, and that there is no legal power or authority therein, but what is duly derived from him; and that our repreſentatives in general aſſembly convened are the only guardians of our rights and liberties; that without them no laws can here be made to bind us; and that they only are the channel through which our grievances can properly be repreſented for redreſs; and that to ſupport their right and authority, we do hereby aſſociate and mutually covenant and engage to and with each other as follows.

1. That we will on all occaſions ſtand by and aſſiſt each other in the defence of his life, liberty, and property, whenever the ſame ſhall be attacked or endangered by any bodies of men riotouſly aſſembled, upon any pretence or under any authority whatſoever, not warranted by the laws of the land.

2. That we will, upon all occaſions, mutually ſupport each other in the free exerciſe and enjoyment of our undoubted right to liberty, in eating, drinking, buying, ſelling, communing, and acting, what, with whom, and as we pleaſe, conſiſtent with the laws of God, and the laws of the land, notwithſtanding the aſſociation

ſociation entered into by the continental congreſs to the contrary.

Laſtly, That we will endeavour to promote, encourage, and, when called to, enforce obedience to the rightful authority of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign King George the Third, and the laws which can, do, or may conſtitutionally extend to or in the Britiſh colonies in America.

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands, this 18th of January 1775."

"*New York, April* 4. On Monday, March 3. the inhabitants of the borough of Weſtcheſter met, in conſequence of a ſummons, to give their ſentiments upon a queſtion, Whether or not they would chuſe deputies to repreſent them at a provincial convention in this city? when they declared themſelves already very ably and effectually repreſented in the general aſſembly of this province [120.], by Iſaac Wilkins; peremptorily diſowned all congreſſional conventions and committees; moſt loyally repeating the old chorus, God ſave the King! which was ſeconded by three hearty chears; and then the jolly freeholders and inhabitants finiſhed the day with hilarity and good-humour over their tankards and bowls."

THE American diſpute has been an object of our particular attention ever ſince its beginning; and as that diſpute has now unhappily broke out into a civil war, we ſhall endeavour to relate its progreſs with care and impartiality.

ON Sunday night, May 28. Capt. Danby, of the ——, from New York, arrived at London expreſs from Southampton, where he left his ſhip; and in the papers of next day appeared the following account and addreſs, brought by him.

"*From the Eſſex Gazette, printed at Salem, in New-England.*

*Salem, April* 25. Laſt Wedneſday, the 19th of April, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty commenced hoſtilities upon the people of this province, attended with circumſtances of cruelty not leſs brutal than what our venerable anceſtors received from the vileſt ſavages of the wilderneſs. The particulars relative to this intereſting event, by which we are involved in all the horrors of a civil war, we have endeavoured to collect as well as the preſent confuſed ſtate of affairs will admit.

On Tueſday evening a detachment from the army, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 800 or 900 men, commanded by Lt-Col. Smith, imbarked at the bottom of the common in Boſton, on board a number of boats, and landed at Phip's Farm, a little way up Charles river; from whence they proceeded, with ſilence and expedition, on their way to Concord, about eighteen miles from Boſton. The people were ſoon alarmed, and began to aſſemble in ſeveral towns before day-light, in order to watch the motion of the troops. At Lexington, ſix miles below Concord, a company of militia, of about 100 men, muſtered near the meeting-houſe; the troops came in ſight of them juſt before ſun-riſe; and running within a few rods of them, the commanding officer accoſted the militia in words to this effect: "Diſperſe, you rebels. — Damn you, throw down your arms, and diſperſe!" upon which the troops huzza'd, and immediately one or two officers diſcharged their piſtols, which were inſtantaneouſly followed by the firing of four or five of the ſoldiers, and then there ſeemed to be a general diſcharge from the whole body. Eight of our men were killed, and nine wounded. In a few minutes after this action the enemy renewed their march for Concord; at which place they deſtroyed ſeveral carriages, carriage-wheels, and about twenty barrels of flour, all belonging to the province. Here about 150 men going towards a bridge, of which the enemy were in poſſeſſion, the latter fired, and killed two of our men; who then returned the fire, and obliged the enemy to retreat back to Lexington, where they met Lord Percy with a large reinforcement, and two pieces of cannon.

The enemy now having a body of about 1800 men, made a halt, picked up many of their dead, and took care of their wounded. At Monotomy, a few of our men attacked a party of twelve of the enemy (carrying ſtores and proviſions to the troops), killed one of them, wounded ſeveral, made the reſt priſoners, and took poſſeſſion of all their arms, ſtores, and provinons, &c. without any loſs on our ſide. The enemy having halted one or two hours at Lexington, found it neceſſary to make a ſecond retreat, carrying with them many of their dead and wounded, who they put into chaiſes and on horſes that they found ſtanding in the road. They continued their retreat from Lexington to Charleſtown with great precipitation; and notwithſtanding

withſtanding their field-pieces, our people continued the purſuit, firing at them till they got to Charleſtown-Neck, which they reached a little after ſunſet, over which the enemy paſſed, proceeded up Bunker's hill, and ſoon afterwards went into the town, under the protection of the Somerſet man of war of ſixty-four guns.

In Lexington the enemy ſet fire to Deacon Joſeph Loeing's houſe and barn, Mrs Mulliken's houſe and ſhop, and Joſhua Bond's houſe and ſhop, which were all conſumed. They alſo ſet fire to ſeveral other houſes, but our people extinguiſhed the flames. They pillaged almoſt every houſe they paſſed by, breaking and deſtroying doors, windows, glaſſes, &c. and carrying off cloathing and other valuable effects. It appeared to be their deſign to burn and deſtroy all before them; and nothing but our vigorous purſuit prevented their infernal purpoſes from being put in execution. But the ſavage barbarity exerciſed upon the bodies of our unfortunate brethren who fell, is almoſt incredible: not content with ſhooting down the unarmed, aged, and infirm, they diſregarded the cries of the wounded, killing them without mercy, and mangling their bodies in the moſt ſhocking manner.

We have the pleaſure to ſay, that, notwithſtanding the higheſt provocations given by the enemy, not one inſtance of cruelty, that we have heard of, was committed by our victorious militia; but, liſtening to the merciful dictates of the Chriſtian religion, they "breathed higher ſentiments of humanity."

The conſternation of the people of Charleſtown, when our enemies were entering the town, is inexpreſſible: the troops however behaved tolerably civil, and the people have ſince nearly all left the town

The following is the liſt of the provincials who were killed and wounded.

Killed: Meſſ. Robert Monro *, Jonas Parker *, Samuel Hadley *, Jonathan Harrington *, Caleb Harrington *, Iſaac Muzzy *, John Brown *, John Raymond, Nathaniel Wyman, and Jedidiah Munro, of Lexington; Meſſ. Jaſon Ruſſell, Jabez Wyman, and Jaſon Winſhip, of Monotomy; Deacon Haynes, and Mr Reed, of Sudbury; Capt. James Miles, of Concord; Capt. Jonathan Wilſon, of Bedford; Capt. Davis, Mr Horſmer, and Mr James Howard, of Acton; Mr Azael Porter *, and Mr Daniel Thomſon, of Woborn; Mr James Miller, and Capt. William Barber's ſon aged fourteen, of Charleſtown; Iſaac Gardner, Eſq; of Brookline; Mr John Hicks, of Cambridge; Mr Henry Putnam, of Medford; Meſſ. Abednego Ramſdel, Daniel Townſend, William Flint, and Thomas Hadley, of Lynn; Meſſ. Henry Jacobs, Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Goldthwait, George Southwick, Benjamin Doland, jun. Jotham Webb, and Perley Putnam, of Danvers; Mr Benjamin Peirce, of Salem.

Wounded: Meſſ. John Robbins, John Tidd, Solomon Peirce, Thomas Winſhip, Nathaniel Farmer, Joſeph Commer, Ebenezer Munro, Francis Brown, and Prince Eaſterbrooks (a negro man), of Lexington; Mr Hemmenway, of Framingham; Mr John Lane, of Bedford; Mr George Reed, and Mr Jacob Bacon, of Woburn; Mr William Polly, of Medford; Mr Joſhua Felt, and Mr Timothy Munro, of Lynn; Mr Nathan Potham, and Mr Dennis Wallis, of Danvers; Mr Nathaniel Cleves, of Beverly.

Miſſing: Mr Samuel Froſt, and Mr Seth Ruſſel, of Monotomy.

Thoſe diſtinguiſhed with this mark * were killed by the firſt fire of the enemy.

We have ſeen an account of the loſs of the enemy, ſaid to have come from an officer of one of the men of war; by which it appeared that 63 of the regulars, and 49 marines were killed, and 103 of both wounded: in all 215. Lieut. Gould of the 4th regiment, who is wounded, and Lieut. Potter of the marines, and about twelve ſoldiers, are priſoners.

Mr James Howard, and one of the regulars, diſcharged their pieces at the ſame inſtant, and each killed the other.

Our late brethren of Danvers, who fell fighting for their country, were interred with great ſolemnity and reſpect on Friday laſt.

The public moſt ſincerely ſympathize with the friends and relations of our deceaſed brethren, who glorioufly ſacrificed their lives in fighting for the liberties of their country. By their noble intrepid conduct, they have endeared their memories to the preſent generation, who will tranſmit their names to poſterity with the higheſt honour.

We ſuppoſe a circumſtantial account will be prepared and publiſhed by authority. The above is the beſt we have been able to obtain. We can only add, that the

town

town of Boſton is now inveſted by a vaſt army of our brave countrymen, who have flown to our aſſiſtance from all quarters."

In the provincial congreſs held at Wattertown, New England, April 26. the following addreſs was agreed to.

*To the Inhabitants of Great Britain.*

*Friends, and Fellow-Subjects,*

Hoſtilities are at length commenced in this colony, by the troops under the command of Gen. Gage; and it being of the greateſt importance that an early, true, and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding ſhould be known to you, the congreſs of this colony have tranſmitted the ſame; and from want of a ſeſſion of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, think it proper to addreſs you on this alarming occaſion.

By the cleareſt depoſitions, relative to this tranſaction, it will appear, that on the night preceding the 19th of April inſtant, a body of the King's troops, under command of Col. Smith, were ſecretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent deſign to take or deſtroy the military and other ſtores provided for the defence of this colony, and depoſited at Concord; that ſome inhabitants of the colony, on the night aforeſaid, whilſt traveling peaceably on the road between Boſton and Concord, were ſeized and greatly abuſed by armed men, who appeared to be officers of Gen. Gage's army; that the town of Lexington by theſe means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants muſtered on the occaſion *; that the regular troops on their way to Concord marched into the ſaid town of Lexington, and the ſaid company on their approach began to diſperſe; that notwithſtanding this the regulars ruſhed on with great violence, and firſt began hoſtilities, by firing on the ſaid Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded ſeveral others; that the regulars continued their fire until thoſe of ſaid company who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their eſcape; that Col. Smith with the detachment then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed and ſeveral wounded before any of the provincials fired on them; and that theſe hoſtile meaſures of the troops produced an engagement that laſted through the day, in which many of the provincials and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops, as they retreated from Concord to Charleſtown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it ſuffice to ſay, that a great number of the houſes on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for uſe, ſeveral were burnt, women in childbed were driven by the ſoldiery naked into the ſtreets, old men peaceably in their houſes were ſhot dead, and ſuch ſcenes exhibited as would diſgrace the annals of the moſt uncivilized nations.

Theſe, Brethren, are marks of miniſterial vengeance againſt this colony, for refuſing, with her ſiſter-colonies, a ſubmiſſion to ſlavery. But they have not yet detached us from our Royal Sovereign; we profeſs to be his loyal and dutiful ſubjects; and, ſo hardly dealt with as we have been, are ſtill ready with our lives and fortunes to defend his perſon, family, crown, and dignity: nevertheleſs, to the perſecution and tyranny of his cruel miniſtry, we will not tamely ſubmit; appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, "we determine to die or be free."

We cannot think that the honour, wiſdom, and valour of Britain, will ſuffer them to be longer inactive ſpectators of meaſures in which they themſelves are ſo deeply intereſted; meaſures purſued in oppoſition to the ſolemn proteſts of many Noble Lords, and expreſſed ſenſe of conſpicuous Commons, whoſe knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as ſome of the greateſt men in the nation; meaſures executing contrary to the intereſt, petitions, and reſolves of many large reſpectable counties, cities, and boroughs in G. Britain; meaſures highly incompatible with juſtice, but ſtill purſued with a ſpecious pretence of caſing the nation of its burthens; meaſures which, if ſucceſsful, muſt end in the ruin and ſlavery of Britain, as well as the perſecuted American colonies.

We ſincerely hope, that the great Sovereign of the Univerſe, who hath ſo often appeared for the Engliſh nation, will ſupport you in every rational and manly exertion with theſe colonies for ſaving it from ruin, and that in a conſtitutional connection with our mother-country, we ſhall ſoon be altogether a free and happy people.

Signed by order,

Jos. Warren, Preſident."

* There were 100 provincials and 900 regulars.

In

In the gazette of next day the following notice was given.

"*Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, May* 30. 1775. A report having been ſpread, and an account having been printed and publiſhed, of a ſkirmiſh between ſome of the people in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay and a detachment of his Majeſty's troops: it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have as yet been received in the American department of any ſuch event.

There is reaſon to believe, that there are diſpatches from General Gage on board the Sukey, Capt. Brown, which, though ſhe ſailed four days before the veſſel that brought the printed account, is not yet arrived."

In the next day's papers appeared an addreſs *To the public*, viz.

"Tueſday, May the 30th, 1775.

As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the provincials in the Maſſachuſet's-bay, may ariſe from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I deſire to inform all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the original affidavits which confirm that account, that they are depoſited at the Manſion-houſe with the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor for their inſpection.

ARTHUR LEE,
Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſet's bay."

The affidavits appeared immediately in the papers. They were taken before juſtices of the peace, at Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, April 23. and at Medford and Lexington, April 25. — To prove that hoſtilities were begun by the King's troops, ſeems to have been one object of theſe affidavits. —— We give extracts from ſome of them.

We John Hoar (and other ſeven) on Wedneſday laſt were aſſembled at Concord in the morning. —— We marched towards the North bridge; and the troops ſtationed there, (100), obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up ſome of the planks. We then haſtened our march; and when we had got near the bridge, they fired on our men firſt, three guns, one after another; they alſo fired a conſiderable number more: and then, and not before, (having orders from our commanding officer not to fire till we were fired upon), we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated.

I James Barret, of Concord, colonel of a regiment of militia, ordered ſaid militia to march to the North bridge, and paſs the ſame; but not to fire on the King's troops unleſs they were firſt fired upon. We advanced near the bridge; when the ſaid troops fired upon our militia, and killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others, which was the firſt firing of guns in Concord. My detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded ſeveral of the King's troops.

John Bateman, of the 52d regiment, ſaw the troops fire firſt at Lexington, and did not hear the inhabitants fire one gun on the troops.

James Marr, of the 4th regiment, ſaw the troops fire firſt at the bridge.

I Edward Thornton Gould, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, on the evening of the 18th inſtant, imbarked, with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge. On our arrival at Lexington, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of 60 or 70. On our approach they diſperſed, and ſoon after firing began; but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on ſhouting and huzzaing previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord. On a hill near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled. The light-infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them. On our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town. Six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge, which the provincials retreated over. The company I commanded was one. Three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles. In the mean time, the provincial troops returned, to the number of about three or four hundred. We drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge. The provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged and gave the firſt fire. This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington: a continued firing from both parties laſted through the whole day. I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of, by the provincials at Medford.

PAR-

## PARLIAMENT. [182.]

In the debate upon the conciliatory propoſition reſpecting the colonies, made by Lord North, Feb. 20. [122.], Gen. Burgoyne made the following ſpeech.

" Mr Speaker,

From the time I have been under orders to ſerve in America, I have thought it an unbecoming part to give my voice as a judge in any American queſtion, his upon your table only excepted. But having taken ſome ſhare in the debates of laſt year, which have been miſrepreſented, and having appeared in ſome diviſions this year before I had any knowledge or ſuſpicion of my deſtination, I anxiouſly wiſh to take this occaſion to explain the motives upon which I have invariably acted: and, notwithſtanding the exhauſted ſtate of the debate, I riſe with confidence in the Houſe, that they will give that indulgence to my ſituation, which I ſhould have little claim to upon any other pretenſions.

Sir, I think an explanation the more neceſſary, becauſe, both without doors and within, alluſions and references are making continually to the ſentiments of thoſe who are to act in the military department; a very important, but very unenviable lot.

In ſome of the licentious prints of the times, there have not been wanting ſuggeſtions to the public, that a ſanguinary miniſter had choſe the generals beſt fitted by their inclinations to carry havock and deſtruction through the continent of America. Within theſe walls, we have been treated very differently, indeed; we have found an attention, a reſpect, a favour of opinion and of expreſſion, that has imprinted upon my mind, and I am perſuaded equally upon the minds of my colleagues, a ſincere ſatisfaction, and a deep ſenſe of gratitude to gentlemen on all ſides of the Houſe. But ſtill, Sir, I have obſerved, through the courſe of the debate, an opinion to prevail, that a great latitude of orders is to be given; and that, in acting under ſuch latitude, we ſhall be influenced by the ſpeeches we hear in this place; ſome of which are ſuppoſed to convey the moſt inflammatory ideas; others, ideas of the moſt humiliating conceſſion.

I do not know, Sir, that any ſuch latitude will be given; at leaſt it will hardly extend to my inferior ſtation. The utmoſt merit I ſhall be able to claim in this expedition, will probably be, that of an attentive, an aſſiduous, circumſcribed obedience. But I can ſpeak with confidence of thoſe under whom I am to leave this country, as well as of the high and reſpectable officer who now commands in America; ſuch men will not want the oratory of this Houſe to give a due tone to their ſpirit or their humanity.

A noble ſentiment fell from an Hon. Gentleman * in my eye: " That bravery and compaſſion were aſſociate virtues." May they remain blended on the minds of every military man in America! Let the perſuaſion uniformly prevail, that upon a review of our conduct hereafter, by our diſpaſſionate and impartial countrymen, our bravery will be judged by the teſt of our compaſſion. Should we inevitably be made the inſtruments of puniſhment, let every action of the unhappy conflict be directed, and marked, by that temper, which ever ought to diſcriminate the correction of the ſtate, from the ſudden and impetuous impulſe of paſſion and revenge. But with theſe principles at the heart of every ſoldier,—and *there* they will be,—for there is a charm in the very wanderings and dreams of liberty that diſarms an Engliſhman's anger;—with theſe principles at the heart, care muſt be taken, that the honour, the aſcendency, the impreſſion of the Britiſh arms, be not inſulted or diminiſhed in the hands of thoſe to whom they are intruſted: and while we remember, we are contending againſt fellow-ſubjects and brothers, it muſt not be forgot we are contending in the criſis, and for the fate, of the Britiſh empire.

An Hon. young member † on the other ſide, who has entered into the army with a zeal that juſtly intitles him to the eſteem of every officer, and whoſe parliamentary ſpirit and talents have this day proved him a moſt valuable acquiſition to this Houſe, aſked early in the debate, Whether it could be ſuppoſed, thoſe Americans who denied the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, would accept the mode of taxation propoſed by theſe reſolutions? I believe they will not; and I differ with him ſo far upon this occaſion as to ſay, I do not like the reſolutions the worſe upon that account. While they hold out conciliation to thoſe who wiſh to return to obedience and fidelity, and muſt be accepted by all ra-

* Colonel Barré. † Mr Ackland.

tional men and well-intentioned ſubjects, the refuſal of them will be as explicitly and deciſively declaratory, as any manifeſto could expreſs, of the principles upon which they act who continue to reſiſt, and it puts the diſpute upon clear ground.

Sir, in foreign war, the *conſcience* of the quarrel belongs to the ſtate alone. The ſoldier draws his ſword with alacrity; the cauſe in which he engages reſts between God and his prince; and he wants no other excitements to his duty, than ſuch as the glory of his country, perſonal honour, and juſt ambition will ſuggeſt. In civil diſcord, (without inquiring caſuiſtically, whether in any or in what poſſible caſe a military ſervant of the crown can be juſtified in declining a ſervice to which he is legally commanded), I believe a conſideration of the cauſe will find its way to the breaſt of every conſcientious man; and in the execution of his duty he will feel ſorrow and remorſe on one ſide, or ſatisfaction and inward comfort on the other, according to the private judgement he entertains.—I perceive gentlemen on every ſide the Houſe acknowledge the truth of this general obſervation.—Sir, I ſhall be aſtoniſhed if any gentleman denies the particular application of it.—Is there a man in England,—I am confident there is not an officer or ſoldier in the King's ſervice,—who does not think the parliamentary rights of Great Britain a cauſe to fight for, to bleed, and die for. Sir, I will aſſert, that the profeſſed advocates of America have never ventured to meet this argument fairly.—They have always ſhifted it to collateral inquiries, accuſation, recrimination, and examination of the meaſures by which we have been led into our preſent dilemma. Sir, paſt errors may be great and manifeſt; every adminiſtration for ten years paſt may have had their ſhare; it is not my preſent purpoſe to juſtify any: inquiries may be very proper at a proper time; but, as a member of parliament, I hold myſelf indiſpenſably called upon, to take up the queſtion upon this important *Now*, this unparalleled moment in the Engliſh hiſtory, when we tamely ſuffer government to be ſuſpended,—when we ſit here the mere ſhadow of authority,—the phantom of a parliament, aſſembling only to lament the ſubſtance we have loſt, and to propoſe and ſubtilize queſtions of our own impotency.

Sir, another method of evading a debate upon the true merits of this queſtion, has been to confound the underſtanding. Ingenious men will run changes upon real and virtual repreſentation, external and internal taxes, revenue and regulation, till one's head grows dizzy with diſtinctions, and the moſt groſs abſurdities and contradictions become for a moment ſpecious: but it is not in rhetoric, or ſophiſtry, to argue the great rational majority of the people of England out of the plain, ſimple propoſition which is contained in the declaratory act of the 6th of the preſent King [xxviii. 119.]. The reaſon of the nation has been long convinced;—the trial now only is, whether we have ſpirit to ſupport our conviction.—Sir, if the whole body of the kingdom does not rouſe at this alarm, and ſhake off that torpitude under which our public ſpirit has long ſhamefully languiſhed;—if every claſs and diſtinction of men do not join in this great cauſe;—if our merchants and manufacturers do not in one inſtance take example from the Americans, and render it glorious by adapting it to a better cauſe;—if they do not feel inſult and affront in the ſuſpicion, that while one country dares the interruption of commerce to effectuate her chimerical claims, the other will not exert equal fortitude to vindicate her fundamental rights;—if this be our wretched ſtate,—I agree, that the ſooner a formal ſurrender is made, the better; let Great Britain revert to her primitive inſignificancy in the map of the world, and the congreſs of Philadelphia be the legiſlature to diſpenſe the bleſſings of empire.—Let us ſpare the blood of our ſubjects, let us ſpare the treaſures of the ſtate; but let us, at the ſame time, confeſs, we are no more a people.

Sir, after this avowal of my principles, it might be thought, that I ſought the ſituation in which I am going to be employed.—I publicly declare I did not ſeek it;—I will take leave to ſay on the part of my colleagues, it was ſought by none of us: but it was accepted with that ſubmiſſion which is due from ſervants of the crown, and with that ſenſe of gratitude to his Majeſty which the importance of the truſt required.—I feel an additional call of gratitude on my own part, for the honour my name receives in being claſſed with thoſe of the diſtinguiſhed officers to whom I have alluded.

I

I will treſpaſs no longer upon the time of the Houſe. With the ſentiments I have expreſſed, I take leave of all American queſtions; with theſe ſentiments I ſhall take leave of my country; I ſhall endeavour to maintain them in arguments, if admitted to any intercourſe in America; I ſhall enforce them to the beſt of my power, if called upon to act in the line of my profeſſion; —conſcientiouſly convinced, that upon the due ſupport of them, both here and on the other ſide the Atlantic, the exiſtence of this country and conſtitution, directly, emphatically, and concluſively, depends."

On the 11th of May Mr Burke gave notice in the Houſe of Commons, that he would, on the Monday following, make a motion relative to America, and deſired that the members ſhould be ſummoned: and Sir George Saville gave notice, that he would on the ſame day preſent a petition from the ſettlers at Quebec, againſt the act of the preceding ſeſſion. Lord Camden gave notice on the ſame day in the Houſe of Lords, that he would, on Wedneſday the 17th, make a motion in conſequence of a petition from the ſettlers of Quebec; and deſired the Lords might be ſummoned. —— Accordingly,

On the 15th of May Mr Burke offered to preſent to the Commons the following paper.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled,

The Repreſentation and Remonſtrance of the General Aſſembly of the colony of New York.

IMpreſſed with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and zealouſly attached to his perſon, family, and government, we, his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of his ancient and loyal colony of New York, behold with the deepeſt concern the unhappy diſputes ſubſiſting between the mother-country and her colonies. Convinced that the grandeur and ſtrength of the Britiſh empire, the protection and opulence of his Majeſty's American dominions, and the happineſs and welfare of both, depend eſſentially on a reſtoration of harmony and affection between them; — we feel the moſt ardent deſire to promote a cordial reconciliation with the parent-ſtate, which can be rendered permanent and ſolid only by aſcertaining the line of parliamentary authority, and American freedom, on juſt, equitable, and conſtitutional grounds. To effect theſe ſalutary purpoſes, and to repreſent the grievances under which we labour, by the innovations which have been made in the conſtitutional mode of government ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, we ſhall proceed, with that firmneſs which becomes the deſcendents of Engliſhmen, and a people accuſtomed to the bleſſings of liberty, and at the ſame time with the deference and reſpect which is due to this auguſt aſſembly, to ſhew,

That from the year 1683, till the above-mentioned period, this colony has enjoyed a legiſlature, conſiſting of three diſtinct branches, a Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly, under which political frame the repreſentatives of the people have uniformly exerciſed the right of their own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colony.

It is therefore with inexpreſſible grief that we have of late years ſeen meaſures adopted by the Britiſh parliament, ſubverſive of that conſtitution under which the good people of this colony have always enjoyed the ſame rights and privileges ſo highly and deſervedly prized by their fellow-ſubjects in G. Britain; a conſtitution in its infancy modelled after that of the parent-ſtate, in its growth more nearly aſſimilated to it, and tacitly implied and undeniably recogniſed in the requiſitions made by the crown, with the conſent and approbation of parliament.

An exemption from internal taxation, and the excluſive right of providing for the ſupport of our own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in this colony, we eſteem our undoubted and unalienable rights, as Engliſhmen; but while we claim theſe eſſential rights, it is with equal pleaſure and truth we can declare, that we ever have been, and ever will be, ready to bear our full proportion of aids to the crown for the public ſervice, and to make proviſion for theſe neceſſary purpoſes, in as ample and adequate a manner as the circumſtances of the colony will admit. Actuated by theſe ſentiments, while we addreſs ourſelves to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which has ever been ſo ſenſible of the rights of the people, and ſo tenacious of preſerving them from violation, can it be a matter of ſurpriſe, that we ſhould feel

the moſt diſtreſſing apprehenſions from the act of the Britiſh parliament, declaring their right to bind the colonies in all caſes whatever? A principle which has been actually exerciſed by the ſtatutes made for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, eſpecially for the ſupport of government, and the other uſual and ordinary ſervices of the colonies.

The trial by a jury of the vicinage in cauſes civil and criminal, ariſing within the colony, we conſider as eſſential to the ſecurity of our lives and liberties, and one of the main pillars of the conſtitution; and therefore view with horror the conſtruction of the ſtatute of the 35th of Henry VIII. as held up by the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament in 1769 [xxxi. 107.], adviſing his Majeſty to ſend for perſons guilty of treaſons, and miſpriſions of treaſons, in the colony of Maſſachuſet's bay, in order to be tried in England; and we are equally alarmed at the late acts, impowering his Majeſty to ſend perſons guilty of offences in one colony to be tried in another, or within the realm of England [xxxvi. 341, 2.].

When we conſider that the cogniſance of cauſes ariſing on the land, has by the wiſdom of the Engliſh conſtitution been appropriated to the courts of common law, and the juriſdiction of the admiralty confined to cauſes purely marine, we regard the great alterations that have been made in that wholeſome ſyſtem of laws, by extending the powers of the court of admiralty, authoriſing the judges certificates, to indemnify the proſecutor from damages he might otherwiſe be liable to, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction with the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubject of his trial by a jury, as deſtructive to freedom, and injurious to our property.

We muſt alſo complain of the act of the 7th George III. chap. 59. requiring the legiſlature of this colony to make proviſion for the expence of ſupplying troops quartered amongſt us, with the neceſſaries preſcribed by that law; and holding up by another act a ſuſpenſion of our legiſlative powers till we ſhould have complied; as it would have included all the effects of a tax, and implies a diſtruſt of our ſteadineſs to contribute to the public ſervice. [xxix. 323.]

Nor in claiming theſe eſſential rights do we entertain the moſt diſtant deſire of independence on the parent-kingdom. We acknowledge the Parliament of Great Britain neceſſarily intitled to a ſupreme direction and government over the whole empire, for a wiſe, powerful, and laſting preſervation of the great bond of union and ſafety among all the branches; their authority to regulate the trade of the colonies, ſo as to make it ſubſervient to the intereſt of the mother-country, and to prevent its being injurious to the other parts of his Majeſty's dominions, has ever been fully recogniſed: but an exemption from duties on all articles of commerce which we import from G. Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh plantations, or on commodities which do not interfere with their products or manufactures, we can juſtly claim; and always expect, that our commerce will be charged with no other than a neceſſary regard to the trade and intereſt of G. Britain and her colonies evidently demands: at the ſame time we humbly conceive, that the money ariſing from all duties raiſed in this colony ſhould be paid into the colony-treaſury, to be drawn by requiſitions of the crown to the general aſſembly, for the ſecurity and defence of the whole empire.

We cannot avoid mentioning among our grievances the act for prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law for the emiſſion of a paper-currency to be a legal tender in the colony. Our commerce affords ſo ſmall a return of ſpecie, that without a paper-currency, ſupported on the credit of the colony, our trade and the change of the property muſt neceſſarily decreaſe. Without this expedient we never ſhould have been able to comply with the requiſitions of the crown during the laſt war, or to grant ready aids on any ſudden emergencies. The credit of our bills has ever been ſecured from depretiation by the ſhort periods limited for their duration, and ſinking them by taxes raiſed on the people; and the want of this power may, in future, prevent his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects here from teſtifying their loyalty and affection to our gracious Sovereign, and from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general weal and ſafety of the Britiſh empire: nor can we avoid remonſtrating againſt this act, as an abridgement of the royal prerogative, and a violation of our legiſlative rights.

We muſt alſo complain of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, impoſing duties

duties on certain articles imported into the province of Quebec, and reſtricting the importation of them to the ports of Quebec and St John's on the river Sorel, by which the commerce formerly carried on by this colony with the Indians is in a great meaſure diverted into another channel; as by the extenſion of the bounds of that province from Hudſon's bay to the Ohio, by a ſtatute of the ſame ſeſſions, a great extent of country is cut off from this colony, in which hitherto the moſt lucrative branches of the Indian trade were purſued; and by directing the duties on the articles neceſſary for that commerce to be paid only at the above ports, which are ſo very remote from this and the other colonies, that the importation of them by thoſe places will be attended with ſuch a heavy expence as to amount to a total prohibition. Theſe acts, in our opinion, bear with peculiar hardſhip on the people of this colony, when we reflect on the vaſt ſums of money which have been expended by our legiſlatures in conciliating the friendſhip of the ſavages, and the eſſential ſervices which were derived to the Britiſh arms during the laſt war from our alliance with and influence over them, founded on free and unreſtrained commerce. We are at a loſs to account why articles imported from the continental colonies, and imported into the province of Quebec, ſhould be loaded with heavier duties than thoſe brought from the Weſt-India iſlands, by which, while we are deprived of a moſt lucrative branch of commerce, we behold a diſcrimination made between us and the ſugar-colonies to our prejudice, equally injurious and unmerited.

Nor can we forbear mentioning the jealouſies which have been excited in the colonies by the extenſion of the limits of the province of Quebec, in which the Roman-Catholic religion has received ſuch ample ſupports.

Intereſted as we muſt conſider ourſelves in whatever may affect our ſiſter-colonies, we cannot help feeling for the diſtreſſes of our brethren in the Maſſachuſet's-bay, from the operation of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed relative to that province, and of earneſtly remonſtrating in their behalf. At the ſame time we alſo muſt expreſs our diſapprobation of the violent meaſures that have been purſued in ſome of the colonies, which can only tend to increaſe our misfortunes, and to prevent our obtaining redreſs.

We claim but a reſtoration of thoſe rights which we enjoyed by general conſent before the cloſe of the laſt war; we deſire no more than a continuation of that ancient government to which we are intitled by the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and by which alone can be ſecured to us the rights of Engliſhmen. Attached by every tie of intereſt and regard to the Britiſh nation, and accuſtomed to behold with reverence and reſpect its excellent form of government, we harbour not an idea of diminiſhing the power and grandeur of the mother-country, or leſſening the luſtre and dignity of parliament: our object is the happineſs which we are convinced can only ariſe from the union of both countries. To render this union permanent and ſolid, we eſteem it the undoubted right of the colonies, to participate of that conſtitution whoſe direct end and aim is the liberty of the ſubject; fully truſting that this Honourable Houſe will liſten with attention to our complaints, and redreſs our grievances, by adopting ſuch meaſures as ſhall be found moſt conducive to the general welfare of the whole empire, and moſt likely to reſtore union and harmony among all its different branches.

By order of the general aſſembly,

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

*Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York, the 25th day of March* 1775.

Mr Burke moved for leave to bring it up to the table; and the queſtion being put by the Speaker, That this remonſtrance be now brought up? Lord North moved, That the act 6° Geo. III. ch. 12. [xxviii. 118.] might be read; and it having been read, his Lordſhip propoſed an amendment, by inſerting after the word *remonſtrance*, — "in which the ſaid aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to, and inconſiſtent with, the legiſlative authority of parliament, as declared by the ſaid act." —— This produced a warm debate. — Lord North ſaid, That in the act of laſt year for the better government of the province of Quebec, there was a clauſe in favour of the colony of New-York, relative to the importation of ſpirits from thence into Canada, which he would, though late in the ſeſſion, bring in a bill to amend. — Mr Fox reminded his Lordſhip of the ſingular obligations he was under to the

colony

colony of New-York; adding, now that that colony had only ſhewn the moſt diſtant appearance of a love of conſtitutional freedom, they were, in common with the reſt, to experience the heavy hand of power. — Mr Cruger contended, That whatever fate the remonſtrance might have, it would be at leaſt decent to receive it. — Mr Cornwall contended, That it was contrary to every idea of propriety or conſiſtency, to receive any paper in which the legiſlative rights of the Britiſh parliament were controverted, till the declaratory act were repealed. — Mr Jenkinſon went off from the queſtion, and endeavoured to ſhew, that the oppoſition of the colonies was not directed againſt the tax which firſt gave riſe to the preſent diſputes; but that their true deſigns were, ultimately to throw off all reſtrictions on their trade, and to render themſelves independent. — Mr Aubrey obſerved, That the uniform language of adminiſtration ſince the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion was, that the colonies complained of grievances, injuſtice, and oppreſſion, but refuſed to point out any plan of ſpecific relief: now that they endeavour to come before parliament in the moſt dutiful manner, couched in the moſt reſpectful terms, you poſitively refuſe ſo much as to hear them. — Mr Walpole ſaid, that parliament could not properly receive any application for the redreſs of grievances till its ſupremacy were firſt acknowledged. — Gov. Johnſton told the miniſtry they were ruſhing on their ruin; and what was worſe, they were precipitating the nation into a war with France and Spain. — Mr T. Townſhend and Serj. Adair likewiſe ſpoke againſt the amendment; but the Houſe was ſo diſorderly, that it was difficult to hear any thing after Lord North ſat down. —— The queſtion being put, Whether the amendment ſtand part of the motion? it carried in the affirmative, Ayes 186, Noes 67. — The main queſtion was then put, That the remonſtrance be brought up? and paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

On the 18th of May the Duke of Manchester preſented a paper to the Lords, intitled, *A Memorial from the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-York*, and moved, That it might be read. A matter of order was now ſtarted, Whether it would be regular to receive the ſaid memorial, as his Grace had not ſtated the contents, and declined to do ſo, farther than reading the title, and the prayer, deſiring the repeal of certain acts of parliament, and praying redreſs? Lords T——d, B—m, and D——h, objected to it on ſeveral other grounds, particularly to the very title *Memorial*, which they contended, was improper, and expreſſive of diſreſpect towards the Houſe, and a diſclaiming of its legiſlative authority. Lord S—h ſpoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding, and moved an amendment, by adding after the word *Memorial*, "the contents whereof have not been opened." The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; and inſiſted, that part at leaſt of the contents had been opened; and moved an amendment to the laſt amendment, by adding the concluding words of the memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Manchester. This gave another turn to the debate; and L. G—r inſiſted, as his Grace had refuſed, though often preſſed, to make known the contents, on moving for another amendment to the queſtion ſo amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate aroſe about the manner of getting rid of the ſeveral amendments, and coming back to the main queſtion, That the ſaid memorial be now read? on which ſeveral Lords ſpoke. At length, after four hours and a half altercation, the queſtion was put on the motion, as amended by L. S—h; which was carried in the negative without a diviſion; and the queſtion on the original motion, "That the ſaid memorial be now read?" being put, there appeared Contents 19, proxies 6, in all 25; Noncontents 60, proxies 10, in all 70. The memorial was thus rejected.

In this debate the Earl of Effingham made the following ſpeech.

"My Lords,

The turn which this debate has taken, makes it unneceſſary for me to remark on any thing which in the courſe of it has fallen from any Noble Lord; but as I wiſh to call your Lordſhips attention rather to the ſubject, than to the form and manner, of the paper offered to you, I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed, if I treat the latter as trifling, when put in competition with the ſalutary or dreadful effects of admitting or rejecting the means now in your hands of reſtoring harmony to this diſtracted empire. What may be the fate of the amendment propoſed, I know not:

not; but I fear it is too eaſily to be gueſſed, from the complexion of the Houſe, what will be that of the Memorial.

If any thing, my Lords, can add to the reluctance with which I at any time trouble your Lordſhips, it is a conſciouſneſs of my own inability to treat this ſubject as it ought to be treated. Indeed the importance of it is ſuch as would deter me from entering into it at all, did I not think, that in the precarious ſituation in which this country ſtands at preſent, it is the duty of every man to avow his principles and ſentiments with firmneſs and integrity. The indulgence which I have before experienced, encourages me to expect again, from your candour, that attention which I have not, like many among your Lordſhips, the abilities to command.

I confeſs I wiſh to avoid the diſcuſſion of our right to ſuch a power as we are contending for; that is to ſay, a power of taxing a ſet of ſubjects who are not repreſented among us, and who have full power to tax themſelves in the ordinary and conſtitutional manner. Was any particular province among the Americans to refuſe grants of money in proportion to others, or to commit any act in abuſe of their charters, I think that ſupreme controuling power, which the province in queſtion allows in its full extent, would give us the charge, *Ne quid detrimenti reſpublica capiat*. And in that caſe, my Lords, almoſt the whole empire would be united againſt the wrong-headed few; who would be ſoon brought to reaſon. But I am ſatisfied, that without ſuch neceſſity, we have no more right to exerciſe the power of taxation in that country, than a Roman dictator had to begin his office with a declaration, that his power ſhould be perpetual, and was neceſſary in the ordinary buſineſs of government. Therefore, my Lords, whatever has been done by the Americans, I muſt deem it the mere conſequence of our unjuſt demands. They have come to you with fair arguments, you have refuſed to hear them; they make the moſt reſpectful remonſtrances, you anſwer them with bills of pains and penalties; they know they ought to be free, you tell them they ſhall be ſlaves. Is it then a wonder, if they ſay in deſpair, For the ſhort remainder of our lives we will be free? Is there one among your Lordſhips, who, in a ſituation ſimilar to that which I have deſcribed, would not reſolve the ſame? If there could be ſuch an one, I am ſure he ought not to be here.

To bring the hiſtory down to the preſent ſcene: Here are two armies in preſence of each other; armies of brothers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each feeling, that it is in the power of the moſt trifling accident, a private diſpute, a drunken fray in any public houſe in Boſton, in ſhort, a nothing, to cauſe the ſword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flames, and parricide.

In this dreadful moment, a ſet of men more wiſe and moderate than the reſt, exert themſelves, to bring us all to reaſon. They ſtate their claims and their grievances; nay, if any thing can be proved by law and hiſtory, they prove them. They propoſe oblivion, they make the firſt conceſſions: — we treat them with contempt; we prefer poverty, blood, and ſervitude, to wealth, happineſs, and liberty.

My Lords, I ſhould think myſelf guilty of offering an inſult to your Lordſhips, if I preſumed to ſuppoſe there was any amongſt you who could think of what was expedient, when once it appeared what was juſt.

I might otherwiſe have adverted to the very formidable armament preparing by Spain; but as that argument ought to have no conſideration with your Lordſhips, I ſhall not ſuppoſe it would have any; and for that reaſon will entirely reject it.

What weight theſe few obſervations may have, I do not know; but the candour your Lordſhips have indulged me with, requires a confeſſion on my part, which may ſtill leſſen that weight. I muſt own I am not perſonally diſintereſted.

Ever ſince I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my higheſt has been, to ſerve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to ſee this country ſo ſituated, as to make that profeſſion incompatible with my duty as a citizen.

That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myſelf bound to relinquiſh the hopes I had formed, by a reſignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enſlaving my country, and embruing my hands in the blood of her ſons.

When the duties of a ſoldier and a citizen become inconſiſtent, I ſhall always think

think myſelf obliged to ſink the character of the ſoldier in that of the citizen, till ſuch time as thoſe duties ſhall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united.

It is no ſmall ſacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profeſſion; but it is a much greater, when a predilection, ſtrengthened by habit, has given him ſo ſtrong an attachment to his profeſſion as I feel. I have, however, this conſolation, that by making that ſacrifice, I at leaſt give to my country an unequivocal proof of the ſincerity of my principles."

It appears, that the preceding remonſtrance and memorial, and likewiſe a petition to the King, were tranſmitted by the Charming Peggy, which ſailed from New York the 27th of March, and arrived at Briſtol the 2d of May. None of them have been attended with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs, notwithſtanding the miniſtry had purpoſely given an opening to the aſſembly of New York to ſhew their moderation, by acquieſcing in the terms of the conciliating clauſe propoſed by Lord North [122.]. From the favourable diſpoſition of that aſſembly, in diſclaiming the authority of the American congreſs [120.], hopes were entertained, that the whole province was ready to ſubmit, and that the acts of the Britiſh parliament would be acknowledged as binding, by thoſe who had rejected the reſolutions of the congreſs as of no force. But in this government appear to have been miſtaken. The aſſembly ſeem to be of opinion, that the acts of both are alike unconſtitutional.

On the 17th of May, Lord Camden preſented to the Lords a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec, praying to be relieved from the grievances impoſed by the Quebec act of the preceding ſeſſion [xxxvi. 298. 308, 27.]. Both the petition and the act were read.

Lord Camden then acquainted the Houſe, That the petition having been previouſly offered to every peer in adminiſtration, had at laſt been delivered to himſelf to preſent to the Houſe; a taſk which he hath undertaken, not having thoſe reaſons that might have influenced the Lords in office to decline it; becauſe he had uniformly, from principle and conviction, oppoſed the act which they had planned, and by their perſuaſive powers carried through the Houſe.

His Lordſhip then obſerved, that after the fulleſt examination of the act in queſtion, he found it ſo thoroughly impolitic, pernicious, and incompatible with the religion and conſtitution of our country, that no amendment, nor any thing ſhort of a total repeal of it, would be ſufficient: He remarked on the proviſions of the act, as being wholly inconſiſtent with the reaſons recited in it; and he concluded, that they were not the true reaſons on which it was founded; that there muſt be other ſecret motives and deſigns which had produced the meaſure, and which could be beſt diſcovered by attending to the purpoſes the act was calculated to anſwer; which, from the proviſions made therein, appeared to be no other than to prevent the farther progreſs of freedom and the Proteſtant religion in America, and to ſecure a Popiſh Canadian army to ſubdue and oppreſs the Proteſtant Britiſh colonies of America.

His Lordſhip arranged his objections to the act under the three following heads: 1. The extenſion of the limits of Quebec; 2. The eſtabliſhment of Popery there; and, 3. The civil deſpotiſm in which the inhabitants of that immenſely extended province are to be perpetually bound, by being deprived of all ſhare in the legiſlative power, and ſubjected, in life, freedom, and property, to the arbitrary ordinances of a governor and council appointed by and dependent on the crown.

Under the firſt of theſe heads his Lordſhip ſhewed, That there could be no good reaſon for ſo extending the limits of Quebec, as to make them comprehend a vaſt extent of country, two thouſand miles in length from north to ſouth, and bounded on the weſt only by the South ſea: That this enlargement could only be intended to extend the ſhackles of arbitrary power and of Popery over all the future ſettlements and colonies of America: That by drawing the limits of that province cloſe along the interior ſettlements of all the old Engliſh colonies, ſo as to prevent their further progreſs, an eternal barrier was intended to be placed, like the Chineſe wall, againſt the further extenſion of civil liberty and the Proteſtant religion. His Lordſhip then animadverted particularly on the inſtructions lately tranſmitted to General Carleton, whereby the regulation of all the Indian trade of North America is

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put into the hands of the Governor and Council of Quebec; and the other colonies are obliged, in their intercourſe with the Indians, to ſubmit to the laws, not of the Britiſh parliament, but of a deſpotic unconſtitutional legiſlature in Canada; a meaſure calculated to produce endleſs contentions and animoſities.

Under the ſecond head his Lordſhip ſhewed, That the Popiſh religion, tho' not in expreſs terms, is in effect really and fully eſtabliſhed in the province of Quebec, by confirming not only the laity in a free exerciſe of their religion, but the Romiſh clergy in the enjoyment of all their former tithes and eccleſiaſtic dues, rights, &c. and the Biſhop (the Pope's repreſentative) in the exerciſe of all his ſpiritual powers and functions, and in the diſpoſal of one hundred and eighty eccleſiaſtical benefices; and alſo by diſpenſing with the oath of ſupremacy, whereby every officer of government in that province, both civil and military, even the governor himſelf, may be of the Romiſh religion. Here his Lordſhip particularly referred to the act 1° Q. Eliz. which for ever excludes the Pope from all juriſdiction within the kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or which may, at any future time, be acquired; and preſcribes an oath of ſupremacy to be taken through this kingdom and all its dominions. This act his Lordſhip repreſented as the great ſupport and barrier of the Proteſtant religion; and as being in its nature as ſacred and fundamental as the act of ſettlement, or even as Magna Charta itſelf; — and yet, ſaid his Lordſhip, this has been unneceſſarily and wantonly violated by the Quebec act, whereby the oath which it preſcribes is wholly diſpenſed with in that province. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the capitulation with Sir Jeffery Amherſt, promiſed the people of Canada only a toleration in the exerciſe of their religion, and that by the definitive treaty of peace, they were only to be allowed to "profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the rites of the Romiſh church, *as far as the laws of Great Britain permit*;" that the utmoſt which the inhabitants of Canada had expected in conſequence of this was, a religious toleration, ſuch as is allowed to Proteſtant diſſenters in England, whoſe clergy not only receive no tithes, but are expoſed to a train of penalties, from which they have in vain ſolicited relief; — and that the Popiſh clergy of Quebec were ſo far from expecting any grant of tithes, that they had not even aſked for them in the courſe of more than ten years which had ſince elapſed; that they were unexpected, unreaſonable bounties, *quod nemo Divum promittere auderet*. — His Lordſhip farther obſerved, that by thus clothing the Popiſh clergy with wealth and power, and the rites of the Romiſh religion with that alluring ſplendor, magnificence, and pomp, which are its chief ſupports, an impolitic inſuperable bar was placed againſt the converſion of the people of Canada from their preſent attachment to the Popiſh religion, and their deſire of returning again to the dominion of France.

Under the third and laſt head, his Lordſhip took an extenſive review of the hiſtory and conſtitution of England, as well as of the royal prerogative, in reſpect to new dominions and conquered countries; he animadverted to the doctrine ſaid to have been delivered by Lord Mansfield in the cauſe reſpecting the duty of four and a half per cent. levied by the crown in Grenada [xxxvi. 641.]; and he clearly proved, that in all acceſſions of territory to the crown, the King is conſtitutionally intruſted, and required, to extend to his new ſubjects the laws of England, and the benefit of a conſtitution ſimilar to that of our own country; that he can give no leſs than thoſe rights and privileges which by the common law, as well as by the act of ſettlement, are declared to be "the birthright of every Britiſh ſubject;" that accordingly this had been invariably done in every acquiſition of territory and dominion, particularly in the caſe of Ireland, of the counties-palatine (Cheſter and Durham), of Wales, of Berwick upon Tweed, of Calais, of Jamaica, of New-York, of St Chriſtopher's, of Grenada, &c.; that the ſame was alſo promiſed to be done in the province of Quebec; and that by the proclamation of 1763, the faith of the crown was ſolemnly plighted to the ſettlers in that and the other new colonies, that their reſpective governors "ſhall ſummon and call general aſſemblies within the ſaid governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed in thoſe colonies and provinces in America which are under our immedi-

ate government;—and (continues the proclamation) we have alſo given power to the ſaid governors, with the conſent of our ſaid councils, and the repreſentatives of the people, ſo to be ſummoned as aforeſaid, to make, conſtitute, and ordain, laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our ſaid colonies, and the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, &c.—and in the mean time, and until ſuch aſſemblies can be called as aforeſaid, all perſons inhabiting in, or reſorting to our ſaid colonies, may confide in our royal protection, for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England," [xxv. 577.]; for which purpoſe courts of juſtice were to be erected, &c. all which, Lord Camden obſerved, had been done and fulfilled in every other province, excepting that of Quebec, to which many ſettlers had been allured by this proclamation, who, by a moſt diſgraceful violation of the royal faith, were ſince, with the reſt of that province, ſubjected to the civil laws of France, and to the deſpotiſm of a governor and a dependent council, inſtead of being allowed an aſſembly, and laws made "by the repreſentatives of the people," as they were ſolemnly promiſed. His Lordſhip alſo repreſented, that the tyrannical government thus eſtabliſhed, is conſidered as the moſt oppreſſive act of injuſtice by all the Proteſtant, and even by all the Popiſh inhabitants of Quebec, except the Romiſh clergy and French nobleſſe, who are willing to ſubmit to a deſpotic government, for the ſake of tyrannizing over the peaſantry of Canada. He likewiſe obſerved, that the ſlavery impoſed by the act in queſtion is ſo repugnant to the ſucceſs of commerce, and abhorrent to the feelings of native Britiſh ſubjects, that if it be not ſoon repealed, both the former and latter will abandon that province.

His Lordſhip having by theſe, and many other facts and arguments, ſhewed the impolicy, injuſtice, tyranny, and iniquity of the act in queſtion, declared, That it deſerved to be reprobated by the unanimous voice of parliament; and that it would neceſſarily receive the cenſure of their Lordſhips, if there remained the ſmalleſt regard for liberty and the conſtitution in one part of the Houſe, (meaning the Lords Temporal), or for the Proteſtant religion in the other, (meaning the Biſhops).

Lord Camden concluded with offering to the houſe the following bill.

"*A bill to repeal an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt parliament, intitled, An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America.*

WHEREAS an act was paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt parliament, intitled, *An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America;*

And whereas the ſaid act, contrary to the example of all former times, and to the faith of his Majeſty's proclamation iſſued in the year 1763, has eſtabliſhed an arbitrary government in the ſaid province;

And whereas the ſaid act, by permitting both the clergy and laity there to hold offices and benefices without taking the oath of ſupremacy, and by granting to the Popiſh clergy in the ſaid province the enjoyment of their accuſtomed dues and rights, has entirely ſtopped the growth and propagation of the Proteſtant religion, and in the room thereof has eſtabliſhed the religion of the church of Rome in the ſaid province for ever;

And whereas the ſaid act, by enlarging the boundaries of the ſaid province, and making the legiſlature thereof coextenſive with the ſame, may put the Indian trade, among other things, under the ſole management of that legiſlature, as in truth appears to be already done, by the inſtructions lately given to Governor Carleton, by which that trade, which had before been freely carried on by all his Majeſty's ſubjects in North America without reſtriction, is now to be confined to ſuch regulations as the ſaid legiſlature may think fit to impoſe upon it, and thereby the rights of his Majeſty's other colonies unwarrantably abridged and invaded; and by a like extenſion of the ſaid legiſlature, the ſaid other colonies may come to be excluded from having any intercourſe or correſpondence whatſoever with the Indian nations of that vaſt continent, without the leave or permiſſion of the ſaid legiſlature, which would naturally give riſe to unnatural diviſions and endleſs controverſies between his Majeſty's ſubjects of the old colonies,

colonies, and the inhabitants of the new province of Quebec:

May it therefore pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of May 1776, the above-mentioned act, and the ſeveral matters and things therein contained, ſhall be, and is, and are, hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

This bill being read, Lord Camden acquainted the Houſe, that he had delayed the propoſed repeal until the firſt of May next, to the end that time might be obtained in the interval to provide a better plan of government for the province of Quebec.

When Lord Camden had finiſhed, Lord Dartmouth told, that the petition had been in England ever ſince the 22d of January; that it was delivered to him, and he was deſired to preſent it; but as he had given his aſſent to the bill which that petition reprobated, he thought he could not, with any degree of decency, preſent ſuch a petition: beſides, he had been informed, that the petition was ſurreptitiouſly obtained, and did not contain the ſentiments of the Governor and Council; for Gov. Carleton, on his arrival at Quebec, had written, that the people of that province were highly rejoiced at his Majeſty's goodneſs, in reſtoring to them their ancient laws and cuſtoms; and, as a proof of this joy, an addreſs had been preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for the ſame. Lord Dartmouth therefore moved, "That the bill propoſed by the Noble Lord might be rejected."

The Duke of Richmond obſerved, that he had known government a ſufficient time to be appriſed, how eaſy it was for wicked miniſters, in order to ſcreen themſelves, and give ſome colour to the deeds of darkneſs they had committed, to procure addreſſes of thanks; yet what ſurpriſed his Grace the moſt was, that a bench of ſuppoſed Proteſtant Biſhops, who were ſo ſcrupulous about religion, that when a bill was depending in that Houſe ſome few years ſince, only to tolerate Proteſtants, which differed, and that in non-eſſentials, but trivially, from themſelves, they would not give their aſſent to it [xxxiv. 359.]; but in the preſent affair they had ſtood forth the avowed ſupporters of Popery.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſaid, he thought himſelf called on to declare his ſentiments; which were, that he by no means thought the bill in diſpute had eſtabliſhed Popery; in his opinion, it had only tolerated it. As to the tithes being granted to the Popiſh clergy, it was no more than right; for if they were allowed to preach, they ought to be paid for preaching.

Lord Lyttelton was warm againſt Lord Camden's bill. He ſaid, whilſt men, ſuch as the Noble and learned Lord who opened the buſineſs, and the Noble Duke his ſupporter, were found in the nation, to aſſert, in a Britiſh Houſe of Lords, that the Americans were unjuſtly treated, faction and rebellion would never ceaſe; and to the ſupporters of rebellious meaſures in both Houſes of parliament, the public might attribute all the fatal conſequences which would enſue.

The Duke of Manchester confeſſed, that he was one of the factious perſons who ſupported the Americans; yet he hoped his Majeſty was ſufficiently informed, that he had not a better, nor a more loyal ſubject, in his whole dominions. He totally diſclaimed all the acts paſſed laſt ſeſſions relative to America and Quebec; and therefore gave his hearty affirmative to Lord Camden's bill.

Several other Lords ſpoke: Lord Mansfield ſummed up the debate, as it had been urged on both ſides; and he contended, That it would be higly imprudent to repeal the preſent Quebec bill, unleſs ſome better were inſtituted; for it was an old maxim, That a bad conſtitution was better than none: if the preſent bill were repealed, as propoſed by the Noble Lord, and the date of the repeal ſhould take place on the 1ſt of May 1776, as propoſed, he would venture to foretell, that nothing but a ſcene of anarchy and confuſion would exiſt during the intermediate period.

Lord Camden replied, If the Noble Lord objected to the repeal of this bill, only becauſe no better could be produced, he would be bound to produce to that houſe, in twenty four hours, nay in half the time, a bill founded on better policy, and much wiſer regulations, for a legiſlative authority, than the bill which had taken the miniſtry ten years to frame.

The queſtion being put, Whether Lord Camden's bill for the repeal of the Quebec act ſhould be rejected? it carried in the affirmative: Contents 64, proxies 24, in all 88; Not-contents 21, proxies 7, in all 28.—The Lords who voted for the repeal were theſe: R. H. Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland; Dukes of Richmond and Mancheſter; Marquis of Rockingham; Earls of Abingdon, Scarborough, Stanhope, Cholmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Radnor, and Spencer; Biſhop of Exeter; Lords Craven, Ponſonby, Ravenſworth, Archer, Wycombe, Beaulieu, and Camden: By proxy; Dukes of Devonſhire and Portland, Earls of Stamford and Tankerville, Viſcount Torrington, Biſhop of St Aſaph, and Lord King.

On the 18th of May, Sir George Saville preſented to the Commons a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec, of the ſame nature with that preſented to the Lords by Lord Camden; which occaſioned a warm debate; in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr Fox, Mr Adam Drummond, Mr Sawbridge, Mr Turner, Col. Barré, and Mr Burke, were ſpeakers. Col. Barré ſpoke near an hour, and Lord North was up oftener than once. On the queſtion put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the Quebec act? it paſſed in the negative, 174 to 86.

Lord Lyttelton, in his ſpeech, made the following obſervations.

"The Noble Lord [Camden] has told your Lordſhips, that the bill which paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for eſtabliſhing a government in Canada, was a bill "abhorrent to the Britiſh conſtitution, and that it ought to be repealed by the unanimous voice of this houſe." I ſhall firſt put his Lordſhip in mind, that this bill was not made for the meridian of England; that it was framed for the conquered ſubjects of France, conſonant to the faith of treaties, and to the ſtipulations agreed upon by the conqueror, which was part of the ſolemn pact, between Great Britain and France, covenanted for, and ratified by both nations at the concluſion of the war: And then, my Lords, I will go a ſtep further; I will meet the Noble Lord on his own ground; and I will uphold to his Lordſhip, that the general principles and policy of this Canada bill were founded in wiſdom;—that the principles of it, which his Lordſhip affirms to be repugnant to Chriſtianity, emaned from the goſpel, and are coeval with the religion of our Saviour;—that they breathe forth the ſpirit of their divine maſter; for they are neither principles of Popery or ſervitude;—they are principles, my Lords, of toleration, unreſtrained by prejudice, and unſettered by abſurd and odious reſtrictions. The inhabitants of Canada were Catholics before they were conquered by England; they are Catholics now, but under the juriſdiction of a Proteſtant parliament, and under the cogniſance of Proteſtant biſhops, who form a part of that parliament, and who, I believe, were unanimous in allowing them the free exerciſe of their religion.—In regard to the policy of the bill, I cannot but think it to be indiſputably excellent; becauſe it tends, by the beneficence of its aſpect, to remove thoſe rooted prejudices which are carefully inſtilled into the minds of all the ſubjects of France, againſt the laws and the conſtitution of England.

This bill, my Lords, has more effectually opened their eyes than the peruſal of all our ſtatute-books;—it has given them, with the mild code of our criminal law, a ſhare of thoſe bleſſings which we derive from freedom;—it has aboliſhed the torture;—it has raiſed the people from the oppreſſion and tyranny, under which they crawled, and has perpetuated in their hearts that dominion which has ſo recently been acquired by our arms.—But, ſays the Noble Lord, (and here he ſeems to preſs on triumphantly his arguments), you have, by this bill, affected the intereſts of commerce, thoſe intereſts that ought to be moſt dear to Great Britain. They ought to be ſo indeed, my Lords; and ſo far are thoſe intereſts from being hurt, that it has been the chief purpoſe of the bill to improve them. They have flouriſhed under it even beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation: for, my Lords, ſince the non-importation agreement has been entered into by all the other provinces of America, who but the Canadians have opened a channel for Britiſh manufactures? who but the Canadians have kept alive your drooping commerce, by taking prodigious quantities of goods from England, which by their ſpirit and diligence have, notwithſtanding the unlawful combinations of the Americans, penetrated and pervaded every part of the continent?—Notwithſtanding the factious reſolutions

of

of the aſſemblies, notwithſtanding the inflexible enmity of the congreſs, the Canadians have opened a way for the Engliſh trader: by their means he has found a paſſage into America for his various ſorts of merchandiſe; they have been carried into all the provinces; they have even croſſed over the peninſula of Boſton. — Theſe, my Lords, theſe are the conſequences you have derived from this Canada bill; reprobated, indeed, by the Noble Lord; but moſt cordially received by the loyal Canadians, who take every occaſion to ſhew how ſenſible they are of its utility, and how deſirous of teſtifying their gratitude.

But the Noble and learned Lord has not confined his oppoſition to the general principles and policy of this act: he has, with the deſigning ſubtlety of a lawyer, attacked the law-part of the bill. He has told your Lordſhips, that the intention of it was, to throw an unlimited power into the hands of the crown; that the deſign was manifeſt, becauſe they were denied the *Habeas corpus*: he has aſſured you, that by excepting the Canadians from the ſalutary influence of this excellent proviſion made for the liberty of the ſubject, you have altered the tenor of that wholeſome policy, which his Lordſhip ſays has always induced, and by law ſhould always compel, Great Britain to give to all conquered countries the full and perfect ſyſtem of Engliſh freedom, in return for their allegiance. The Noble Lord has inſtanced the caſe of Jamaica, of Barbadoes, but, above all, of Ireland. — Has the Noble Lord forgot, then, that Ireland, though in poſſeſſion of the criminal law of England, has not the *Habeas corpus* act? That act, which is a ſpecial privilege monopolized by G. Britain, is not even extended to Ireland: but Ireland has what is in fact equivalent to it; and ſo has Canada. — Would the Noble Lord then deſire, that thoſe new-conquered ſubjects of England, againſt whom he ſhews ſuch ſtrong and irreconcileable hatred, ſhould be indulged with a privilege which even Liberty herſelf ſeems to be jealous of, and which has hitherto been denied to the loyal, the affectionate, the moſt reſpectable, inhabitants of Ireland? — My Lords, he does deſire it; he would do any thing to anſwer his purpoſe, — to increaſe the ſtorm, — to perplex, to diſtreſs adminiſtration. Animated by theſe views, I am not ſurpriſed, that he hates the nobility of every country: they ſtand in his way; he would rub them out of his ſyſtem of government. He has told your Lordſhips, that it is the nobleſſe and the prieſts of Canada that are only benefited by this bill; and that it would be better for the province, if both prelates and nobility were whipt out of it. Theſe are his Lordſhip's ſentiments; republican ſentiments, my Lords, which with leſs impropriety might have come from the mouth of a factious burgher of Geneva, but which are foreign from the genius of the Britiſh conſtitution."

*The concluding debate in the Houſe of Commons relating to the addreſs on American affairs.* [182.]

After the addreſs was agreed to by the Lords, Feb. 8. [89. 182.], nothing remained, as was imagined, but for the lower houſe to receive and agree to the report, and then to proceed to preſent the addreſs: but, on the Speaker's preparing to put the queſtion, a motion made by Lord John Cavendiſh for a recommitment, gave riſe to one of the warmeſt debates that had happened during the ſeſſions.

Young Lord Lumley ſeconded the motion, and Mr Grenville oppoſed it.

The Lord Mayor [Mr Wilkes] ſupported it. He ſaid, the very principle of the bill was treaſonable, becauſe it tended to convey falſe information to the throne. He ſaid, that when the rights of a people are invaded, reſiſtance becomes a virtue. He ſaid, the addreſs charges the particular province of Maſſachuſet's-bay as being in a ſtate of actual rebellion; and the other provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them; and that much had been ſaid by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to engage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels: but whether their preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, as theſe gentlemen argue, or of fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, as the Americans affirm, he ſaid, he would not take upon himſelf to determine; but this he would affirm, that a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a revolution, not a rebellion. Who can tell, ſaid he, whether, in conſequence of this day's violent and mad addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us? and ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether, in a few years,

years, the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of the revolution in 1775, as we do that of 1688? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom, elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels; and the period of our hiſtory which does us moſt honour, would have been deemed a rebellion againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authoriſed by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant. Sir, this addreſs is founded, not only in falſehood and miſrepreſentation, but in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring principle of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen. An addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of reconciliation will vaniſh. The whole continent will revolt. But I hope, concluded his Lordſhip, that the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of theſe pernicious counſels; and that the loſs of the firſt province to the empire will be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe miniſters who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures.

Capt. Harvey oppoſed Lord Cavendiſh's motion with equal ſpirit as the Lord Mayor had ſupported it. He ſaid, that, on this important criſis, every man ſhould ſpeak out. He ſaid, we were not only indebted for our preſent critical ſituation to the refractory ſpirit of ſome of thoſe ungrateful ſubjects on the other ſide of the Atlantic, but to ſome no leſs reſtleſs ones on this ſide of it; that, till a ſtop was put to the ſedition that is ſo conſtantly, ſo artfully, ſo ſhamefully propagated from hence, we can never hope, without the laſt extremities, to bring the wicked leaders of thoſe deluded people to a ſenſe of their duty and obligations to this country. To acknowledge the ſupremacy of the legiſlative power of this kingdom, and to diſpute the right of that power to exert it for the good of the whole, involves an abſurdity ſo glaring, as not to admit of argument. That America, by every tie that human nature can deviſe, ought to be ſubordinate to the authority of Great Britain, is beyond a doubt. At what expence of blood and treaſure to this kingdom have the colonies been brought to that exceſs of greatneſs and riches, as to enable them vainly to conteſt their right of independency? And ſhall we now deſert our duty, and ſuffer them to triumph in our diſgrace? Shall we meanly ſhake off the taſk of aſſerting our ſovereignty? or ſhall we leave it to poſterity to ſtruggle as they can? For my part, ſaid he, I will never conſent to the reſcinding, the diſcharging, or the repealing, of any one reſolution, order, or act, that either the laſt or any former parliament has paſſed, for the declaring, maintaining, and enforcing, the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over all its colonies. But, added he, let me not be underſtood to wiſh the carrying execution through all the colonies with fire and ſword. God forbid! I flatter myſelf, that other means will be found out to effect a reconciliation; and that, when they find a determined reſolution in us to do our duty, they will be brought to a ſenſe of theirs. With this hope, I moſt heartily concur with the propoſed addreſs, and give my vote againſt the recommitment.

*Sir William Mayne.* I ſhould not riſe to trouble you this day, could I reconcile to my own breaſt the giving a ſilent vote on a queſtion, upon which depends not only the exiſtence of this country, but the happineſs of millions. The vote I ſhall give will be free from the ſmalleſt tincture of that prejudice which the Americans have been taught to expect from every member of this Houſe who drew his firſt breath on the other ſide of the Tweed. — No, Sir; I will give my vote this day, uninfluenced by party, and undictated to by power; I will give it like an honeſt member of parliament, who conſiders the approbation of his own mind his beſt parliamentary reward, and who acknowledges no dictator but that of his own conſcience.

Some time ago, I gave my ſupport to the addreſs to his Majeſty, holding myſelf at full liberty to decide upon every point relating to America when they came ſpecially before us. [xxxvi. 629.] Since that time, I have taken all the information from the papers upon your table, as well as from the proceedings in America, by which I regulate my judgement upon this great and arduous ſituation of this country. And it is with ſorrow I ſay it, that ſo very violent has been, and ſtill is, the conduct of the Americans, that there is ſcarce any opening left for Britiſh juſtice and Britiſh humanity to interfere for their

their relief, or to give protection to thoſe loyal and faithful ſubjects, of which I truſt many are yet to be found in that continent.

Strong ſuſpicions have been thrown out, that the Americans have been heated to their preſent frenzy by incendiaries from home. If there are Catilines in this country, (I am ſure there are none of them within theſe walls, for we are all honourable men), who have been plotting treaſons in the dark againſt the ſtate, let them be dragged to light; let them be offered up a ſacrifice to the juſt reſentments of the people, and the violated rights of their country; let their names be handed down with infamy to poſterity, and let ages yet to come execrate their memory.

If a univerſal reſiſtance to the civil government of America, as by law eſtabliſhed; if denying a free and reciprocal interchange of Britiſh and American commodities; if reſiſting every act of the Britiſh legiſlature, and abſolutely, in word and deed, denying the ſovereignty of this country; if laying a ſtrong hand on the revenues of America; if ſeizing his Majeſty's forts, artillery, and ammunition; if exciting and ſtimulating, by every means, the whole ſubjects of America to take arms, and to reſiſt the conſtitutional authority of Great Britain, be acts of treaſon, then are the Americans in a ſtate of the moſt flagrant rebellion; a ſtate that every good man muſt lament, and none more than myſelf, as I ſincerely wiſh every moderate and conſtitutional method to be taken to bring theſe unhappy and deluded people to a ſenſe of their duty. But if, after all, conciliating meaſures ſhall fail, this country has no alternative left, but to make uſe of that power they enjoy, under Heaven, for the protection of the whole empire; and to ſhew the Americans, that as our anceſtors deluged this country with their blood, to gain this conſtitution for us, we like men, in defiance of faction at home, or rebellion abroad, are determined, in glorious emulation of their example, to tranſmit it perfect and unimpaired to poſterity, or periſh in the attempt.

Theſe, Sir, are my ſentiments on this great queſtion, flowing from the pureſt dictates of an uninfluenced and unbiaſſed conſcience, ſupported by a heart ready to bleed for the rights and liberties of the people, indifferent to me where I meet the invaders of them, whether on the cultivated plains of Britain, or the more wild uncultivated deſerts of America; ſo ſhall give my hearty negative to the motion for a recommitment.

The Rt Hon. T. Townſhend inſiſted, the imputation for cauſing a civil war was miſplaced; called upon the Hon. Gentleman to point out thoſe Catilines who had fomented civil diſſenſions; ſaid, every one elſe thought the imputation and deſcription belonged to another ſet of men; ſaid, You are in the laſt moment wherein there can be any poſſibility of a pauſe that may ſuggeſt any meaſure of reconciliation. The addreſs cries *Haſtock!*

Mr Joliffe ſaid, his ideas differed ſo widely from the Noble Lord [North], he could not give his aſſent to meaſures his ſoul ſhuddered at; diſapproved of the plan; and was for conſidering it in every light, leſt reſiſtance ſhould be made juſtifiable.

Mr Stanley approved of the propoſed addreſs; remarked on the papers; ſaid he wanted nothing but the Americans to ſubmit; would then hang out the olive-branch, propoſe an amneſty, an act of grace and oblivion, a compact; but thought ſome examples ought to be made.

Lord Irnham, conſidering the queſtion in a political light, Is it poſſible, ſaid he, to conceive that any thing on earth could give that heart-felt pleaſure to France and Spain that this unfortunate ſyſtem of oppreſſing America has done! You had become the maſters of all warlike America, which they term *bold* America; and with that aſſiſtance you bid fair to cruſh their power in every part of the globe, whenever they dared to provoke you; and now you weakly, impoliticly, and dangerouſly, contrived to irritate, injure, and inflame all America againſt you; and if we are not blind to our own intereſt, we might eaſily perceive this by the conduct of the French and Spaniards, on your applying to their reſpective courts for orders to ſtop their merchants from ſupplying America with goods or warlike ſtores. They immediately (apparently againſt every motive of their intereſt and policy) comply with your demands; and for what end, but plainly to urge you on, and incite you to your own deſtruction? For, depend on it, that, notwithſtanding all this courteſy and *politeſſe*, the Americans will receive from

from them every ounce of powder and ball that they can pay for, as well as all other goods in abundance. This is, therefore, a meaſure of confiding in our new friends and old enemies, the French and Spaniards, inſtead of our old friends and brethren, the Americans. This kind of policy is inſecure in private concerns, but muſt be ruinous, fatal, and deſtructive, in this great, this important, and this deciſive one. Let us, therefore, at length, return back to thoſe glorious maxims of univerſal liberty eſtabliſhed by our great deliverer K. William III. that friend to mankind; to whom we owe that this nation, by adhering heretofore to thoſe maxims, had become the moſt powerful and illuſtrious on earth; and by whoſe wiſdom the ſceptre of this empire has been placed in the hands of the family who now wield it, which may they ever do, with honour and perfect ſafety, whilſt they remain enthroned in the hearts of all the loyal, free-born, independent, and Whiggiſh ſubjects throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and America!

Mr Adam ſpoke againſt the motion; recurred to firſt principles; ſaid he was a Whig; declared his readineſs to ſupport the conſtitution of G. Britain, in which America was included; ſpoke of the doctrine of reſiſtance; declared the Americans never had a legal power of reſiſtance in their conſtitution.

Mr Scott repreſented the dangers of a civil war, but preſſed the expediency and neceſſity of violent meaſures on the preſent occaſion.

Col. Campbell ſpoke for the addreſs, but not warmly.

*Gov. Johnſtone.* Before you pronounce this dreadful ſentence upon a meritorious, ſober, and induſtrious people, I hope the Houſe will indulge me with a few words, in diſcharge of the duty I owe myſelf, and likewiſe with a view of tranſmitting my character fair to poſterity, when theſe black ſcenes ſhall be examined without prejudice.

The real queſtion before us is upon the proper meaſures to be purſued reſpecting our fellow-ſubjects in America. In order to judge of this, we muſt conſider the real cauſe of diſpute. I ſay, the ſubſtantial difference turns upon the right of taxation. Moſt of the advocates on the other ſide have endeavoured to ſlur this point, and alledge, that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the act of navigation itſelf is in danger. But it is impoſſible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to ſee that this is illuſory. The congreſs has expreſsly told us, they are willing to acquieſce in thoſe laws which ſecure to us the monopoly of their trade, as neceſſary in the mutual connection; and the inſtructions from Philadelphia, on which the proceedings of the congreſs are chiefly formed, avow theſe doctrines in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by inference and conjecture, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve. I ſhall therefore bend the whole force of my argument to the original cauſe of quarrel, taxation.

The great and only ſecret yet found out, for preſerving the liberties of mankind from the incroachments of that power which is neceſſary for the executive, in large kingdoms, is the power of the purſe. This was the ſubject of contention in the civil wars of Charles I.; it is this privilege alone which makes the Houſe of Commons reſpectable; this is the point which Hampden obtained for us! And I leave every one acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe memorable times, to determine in his own mind, "Whether we ſhould ever have enjoyed this bleſſing, if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not reſiſted?" From this power we derive the certainty of aſſembling the repreſentatives of the people; by this, redreſs of grievances may precede ſupplies; and the ſecurity that the exerciſe will not be abuſed is derived from hence, *That the Houſe cannot impoſe on others what they are not to feel themſelves.* By the principles of the conſtitution, every man ſhould be repreſented; but the deviation from a rule too nice for practice is ſafely borne, becauſe the intereſt of every particular member remains as a pledge that no individual can be overburthened: when this ſecurity is removed, there is no longer any ſafety for thoſe to whom the fact does not apply. What is the caſe reſpecting the Americans? Does any member feel himſelf affected by the impoſitions he ſhall lay on them? Nay, does not the contrary principle prevail? The more he ſhall burthen America, the more he will relieve himſelf. Judge Hobbert ſays, "If an act of parliament was made, conſtituting a man a judge in his own cauſe, it would be void by the law of nature."

Yet

Yet ſuch is the preciſe ſituation in which we contend we ought to be placed reſpecting the Americans, and for the denial of which we are ready to condemn our fellow ſubjects to all the tortures enacted by the laws of treaſon.

Let us look round, and view the fate of different ſtates that have yielded or preſerved the privileges for which the Americans contend. So ſoon as the Cortes loſt this power, their ſlavery was complete. Portugal has now no veſtige of this palladium: — Here is tyranny ſupreme! In France, where the traces are left (as in the *pays d'etat*), their happineſs is diſtinguiſhable from the miſery of other parts. In Britain we are yet free, becauſe we retain it. In Holland, Switzerland, and the other ſtates of Europe, they are more or leſs ſo, as they preſerve it.

What are the circumſtances that diſtinguiſh the Britiſh colonies from thoſe of other nations? The repreſentatives of the people met in general aſſembly, and the trial by jury. If the ſyſtem of taxation by the parliament of G. Britain takes place, what being can be ſo credulous as to expect the aſſemblies of the people will ever meet? and it is confeſſed, that admiralty-courts, diſclaiming trials by jury, are neceſſary to enforce this ſpecies of taxation. Here, then, are all the eſſential privileges of an Engliſhman dependent on this queſtion; and the real intereſt of the ſtate is no way concerned in the contrary ſcale. Since the proſperity of the colonies muſt ever prove the riches and glory of England, nothing but the abſurd pride, or narrow ignorance, of the preſent adminiſtration, can be thrown into it. When once this ſyſtem takes place, we ſhall then feel the tyranny and oppreſſion of governors, with all their train of dependents, as in the provinces of Rome, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much ſuppoſing the Americans right in the diſpute, as I believe they are; but ſuppoſing them wrong, I ſhall now ſtate their excuſe, and ſee what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The queſtion concerning the right to tax the colonies, though clear to thoſe who are accuſtomed to think deeply on the principles of free governments, is difficult to common apprehenſions. Monteſquieu has obſerved, that "in deſpotiſm every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas. As for inſtance, is there any thing ſo fit to ſolve this diſpute, as the unity of the Britiſh empire, — the ſupremacy of the legiſlative authority of G. Britain, — the omnipotence of parliament? Is there any man ſo ignorant, after having heard thoſe founding words, as not clearly to comprehend the whole of the controverſy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accuſtomed to conſider the complicated privileges in a free government, from whence the harmony of the whole ſprings, may be puzzled; but men who have never diſturbed their repoſe with ſuch dry conſiderations, can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is, that the diſcuſſion of this moſt important queſtion was debated in this aſſembly by the greateſt abilities, after the fulleſt information that ever accompanied any political queſtion. The deciſion was in favour of the Americans; the ſtamp-act was repealed. — I admit, that "principles of expediency" are alledged as the reaſon, in the preamble of the bill; but the men who boldly denied, during this diſcuſſion, the power of taxing the colonies, as conſtitutionally exiſting in the Commons of G. Britain, namely Lord Chatham and Lord Camden, (men of as extraordinary talents as ever adorned ſociety), the one was made prime miniſter, the other was created a peer, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the keeper of the King's conſcience! What American could have retained any doubt of his cauſe in the mind of his Majeſty, or the nation, after ſuch a deciſion? The compromiſing act ſoon followed, (for the ſake of gratifying a party), violating all the principles of commerce and policy in the lump; giving drawbacks here, exacting duties there; committing the power and authority of the nation on ſubjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of ſenſe muſt ever condemn.

When the Americans ſaw, by this act of parliament, that the great queſtion was likely again to return upon them, in the progreſs of time, through the greedineſs, ignorance, or caprice of ſtateſmen, they met the poſition in its ſly, circuitous, queſtionable ſhape; they recurred to their old principles; they revolted againſt the preamble; they

tranſmitted petitions; and, all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements; this produced Lord Hillſborough's circular letter [xxx. 455, 70.]; which they will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is purſued; for no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given about it, while the preſent doctrines are avowed. The Americans, thus fortified in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, are unanimous againſt our power, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call Governor Eden? We are told he lately arrived; it would have been becoming to have produced him: but I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this aſſertion, "That the Americans are unanimous againſt this power of taxation, as lodged in the Britiſh parliament." They are reſolved to reſiſt; and ſince you have placed them in a ſituation where they muſt either be rebels or ſlaves, the blame muſt lie with thoſe who have drove them to this dilemma.

In diſcuſſing the queſtion of reſiſtance, the gentlemen on the other ſide have great advantages. We ſtand on difficult ground; firſt, from its nature, it never can be defended, or admitted as lawful. The firſt officer of the crown has fairly expreſſed my ideas on the ſubject. The principle ſhould never be extinguiſhed in any government, much leſs in a free country: the occaſion muſt ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now, if depriving a trading town of its commerce, —if cutting off whole ſocieties from the benefit of the element which God has given them, —it proceeding to deprive them of the liberty, their ſubſiſtence,—if altering their charter, and annihilating all their rights, without hearing them in their defence,—if eſtabliſhing, in its ſtead, a new form of government, which leaves all things in confuſion,—if erecting a ſyſtem of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and eſtabliſhing (not tolerating) all the abſurdities of the Roman-Catholic religion, —trial by jury diminiſhed—*habeas corpus* denied,—the repreſentatives of the people determined uſeleſs,—inferior duties levied by act of parliament, —in ſhort, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold moſt ſacred in this country;—I ſay, if acts like theſe can vindicate reſiſtance, the Americans can quote them, and God and the world muſt judge between us. For my own part, I conſider, with Lord Somers, "that treaſon againſt the conſtitution is the firſt ſpecies of that crime." Acts of parliament are ſacred things, and yet they may be ſo made, grinding the face of mankind, that human nature will revolt at their ſeverity. Dudley and Epſom were hanged for acting — according to act of parliament.

I have now ſtated the arguments which ſhould induce you to pauſe at leaſt before you take this irretrievable ſtep. I ſhall examine next the conſequences.

Suppoſe we ſhould ſucceed in ſubduing the Americans, is it not clear, that from henceforward we muſt govern them by military force? Muſt not our army be increaſed in proportion? While his Majeſty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can there be any ſafety for the liberties of this country? If the mortification begins at the extremities, will it not ſoon communicate to the centre? Every man acquainted with the hiſtory of nations muſt foreſee the conſequences.—If we fail in the attempt, which is the happieſt event that can occur, what difficulties may not diſguſt, irritations, and all the horrors of civil war, engender? while the juſtice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expence, when the ſprings of riches are cut off, muſt ſhake public credit to the very centre.

The Noble Lord has hinted, "if repealing the tea-tax would do, he would yield that;" and he ſpeaks even faintly on the power of taxation. If theſe are his principles, we are yet more inexcuſable. We are going to puniſh men for maintaining what we are ready to yield, and to engage the nation in endleſs expence, for the ſake of a quid lire: ſince, whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the ſatisfaction muſt be equally complete to the Americans.

But the Noble Lord alledges, "That yielding the point of taxation would not now do." This is conjecture on his part: but it would at leaſt produce this good effect, we ſhould divide the Americans; we ſhould unite men in this country, and go to the conteſt with better hopes of ſucceſs. The proofs the Noble

Noble Lord gives for his opinion, are ſeveral indiſcreet acts of different meetings ſince the late confuſion in America. Such detail never affects me. I think no concluſions can be drawn from them. In all civil wars, when the people are let looſe to reaſon on government, a thouſand abſurd doctrines are broached. Let us apply this to our own country,—let us remember all the ridiculous circumſtances which Hudibras has painted better than I can. But ſhould the great cauſe of liberty, in which our anceſtors were engaged, ſuffer from ſuch circumſtances? To their feelings we may truſt; on the reaſoning of the multitude there is little dependence. For my own part, I think, with Cardinal de Retz, "that any number above one hundred is at beſt but a mere mob." [*Here the Houſe felt the expreſſions as too ſtrong.*]. It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this Houſe, long trained in form and diſcipline; though ſometimes there are doctrines and proceedings, even here, that would ſurpriſe a ſtranger into this belief.

But the Noble Lord ſays, "Why not petition firſt, and acknowledge the right? and then we will grant relief." Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of ſupplication and proteſtation they have not tried? I am convinced they went to the crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An Hon. Gentleman in adminiſtration ſays, "he wiſhed we had heard their petitions." Do not then condemn them for not petitioning, till you have declared your reſolution to hear them. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the intimations of a miniſter? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions by ſome binding act? After the Eaſt-India company, who will truſt you? You invited them to petition, under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made uſe of this very petition, to deprive them both of their money and their privileges. In the ceded iſlands you invited men to ſettle under the royal proclamation, and then levied four and a half per cent. on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law [xxxvi. 641.]. In Canada you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have deſpiſed the royal proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, What man, or ſociety of men, can truſt you?

The next objection to the Americans is the congreſs. This is now termed an illegal meeting. Government here lay by with great expectation, waiting their reſolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untoward circumſtances broke their union, we ſhould have had much eulogium on the congreſs. Now they have come to reſolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all is abuſe. I do not know by what law, except that of common ſenſe, mankind can be regulated on theſe occaſions. What kind of meeting can that be called which was held in this place at the Revolution? aldermen and old members of parliament mixing in conſultation. The neceſſity on theſe occaſions gives riſe to the caſe. You wiſhed to know the ſenſe of the people of America. Was ever the judgement of a people ſo fairly taken? Firſt the occaſion is promulgated: the people chuſe repreſentatives; theſe chuſe deputies; the deputies in congreſs publiſh their proceedings; each member returns to his reſpective colony, where his conduct is again approved; no place, no penſion, no bribe, to influence his election, or bias his vote.—But even as to the legality, the manner of meeting is not new; government itſelf called a congreſs in the laſt war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One gentleman has ſaid, "That our ſituation is quite new, and there is no example in hiſtory to direct our ſteps." I ſay, there is a caſe directly ſimilar, but we are too conceited to profit from ſuch experience. Philip II and his ſeventeen provinces are the counterpart of what we are acting. The debates in his council, on ſending the Duke of Alva into the Netherlands, are applicable in every part. He was adviſed, by two ſenſible men, to repair thither himſelf, and hear the complaints of his people, before he came to ſuch raſh reſolves: but the majority ſaid, as in this caſe, that his glory was concerned. It was not religion only, but taxing without conſent of their ſtates, that brought matters to the laſt extremity. The Duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at firſt; but his cruelties were but ſowing the ſerpent's teeth. The Gues, the beggars of the Briel, eſteemed at that time infinitely more deſpi-

cable than the New-England men are repreſented, gave the firſt ſhock to the power of Spain. In comparing the probability of events, can any man ſay Great Britain has ſuch a proſpect of victory in the conteſt, as Spain might then have expected? Yet we know the event, and how that mighty empire was rent in pieces. The preſent reſolution hurries us into that ſituation from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately to act. By declaring them in rebellion, they muſt have recourſe to arms: all negotiation is cut off.—I think the word *rebellion* both impolitic and unjuſtifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term. The firſt law-officer of the crown ſaid, "A number of men committing treaſon was rebellion." I differ from him in the definition. According to my conception of the phraſe, they muſt be in military array, to effect ſome military purpoſe. One hundred men coining money are not in rebellion, though committing treaſon. Inſurrections to pull down inclоſures is not rebellion, though deemed a conſtructive levying war. In the caſe of Purchaſe and Pemerce, for pulling down the toll-houſes, they were convicted for treaſon; but no one ever thought of trying the confederates or aſſociates were in rebellion. I think we ſhould be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on ſuch intelligence. I dare ſay the Noble Lord has been deceived himſelf; but this I affirm, he has hitherto conſtantly deceived this Houſe. It appears to me, that no intelligence from Gen. Gage can be depended on. I beg the Houſe will attend particularly to what I now ſay, before they engage their lives and fortunes. It appears, Gen. Gage has regularly deceived adminiſtration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reaſon to hope; the noble lord conſtantly contradicts the expectations raiſed by the former. He ſeems never to have known what they were about,—no doubt groſſly impoſed on himſelf;—but the facts are undeniable. When he firſt arrived, he writes, the malecontents were abaſhed, and the friends of government would ſoon appear; next, his expectations from the aſſembly were diſappointed, and he diſſolves them in ſurpriſe; then, there would be no congreſs; next, though there would be a congreſs, they would differ and diſagree: in ſhort, led on, and leading others, by vain expectations, till the laſt letter, which announces a total diſaffection, and which I believe to be the true ſtate of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay can anſwer no purpoſe but to expoſe our partiality. It is the cauſe of all; and the other colonies can never be ſo mean as firſt to encourage, and then deſert them, before the general right is ſettled.

The Noble Lord talks next of ſtopping their fiſheries; but he ſays, "the act is only to be temporary." Does the Noble Lord think he can turn the channels of trade as eaſily as he can turn the majorities of this Houſe? To explain the idea, ſuppoſing the New-England fiſheries ſtopt, their utenſils muſt waſte and deſtroy. But will the Engliſh merchant madly increaſe his ſtock, and fit out new ſhips, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual, the people in America are ruined. The conſequence is, that the French muſt, in the end, reap the benefit of all this ſtrange policy.

We are conſtantly ſtating the great obligation we have conferred on the colonies, by our former behaviour towards them: if it was ever ſo good, we can claim no merit from hence, in private or public concerns, to do injury in future. They do not complain of your former behaviour, but they ſay you have altered this very ſyſtem from whence you would now derive their ſubmiſſion.

There are two arguments of the Noble Lord, which I muſt remark upon before I ſit down. The firſt is, "the comparative view of taxation between this country and the colonies, according to the number of inhabitants." His Lordſhip ſays, "We pay about twenty-five ſhillings a-head, and they pay about ſix pence." [78.]. Who is there ſo unacquainted with political arithmetic, as not to know, that the ſmall ſum people pay in taxation is often a proof of their poverty, and the large ſum a proof of their proſperity, by demonſtrating the riches from the greatneſs of the conſumption? Let this kind of reaſoning be applied to Ireland and Scotland, where we know the multitude to be poor in compariſon to the inhabitants of London, whom we know to be rich. Beſides, if the coloniſt does not pay in palpable caſh from

his own hand, does he not pay all the taxes on the four millions of manufactures he receives, and part of thoſe taxes on the raw materials he ſends hither?

The other argument is ſtill more extraordinary. The Noble Lord ſays, "If we fail in our attempt of forcing America, we ſhall ſtill be in the ſame ſituation we are in at preſant." What! after our armies have been diſgraced, our fellow-ſubjects deſtroyed, all the irritation of a civil war, public confidence and fair opinion loſt! Does the Noble Lord think he will be in the ſame ſituation himſelf? I really ſpeak it with regret; for, perſonally, I have much regard for the Noble Lord; and, particulary, becauſe I perceive, from his faint manner of ſtating his propoſitions, that they are not the dictates of his own mind, and that they are forced on him.

I cannot ſee my other memorandums; and therefore I ſhall conclude, by heartily concurring with the Noble Lord who moved for the recommitment of this addreſs.

*Sir Robert Smith.* If we had ſtopped to hear the merchants petition, it was juſt the ſame as if we had ſtopped the meaſures of government againſt the rebels, when they were in the heart of the kingdom, to hear petitions from Preſton and Manchester. He was therefore for proceeding.

Mr Burke repreſented the deluſion practiſed by miniſtry; who in all ſpeeches argue, that Boſton alone was in rebellion, and that it was an affair with Boſton only: but he ſhewed, that all America was concerned, from one end of the continent to the other; that their definition of *rebellion* was the oddeſt he had ever heard; it muſt be the deſtruction of tea: but *burning* tea was not, in their definition, rebellion, for ſuch a place had burnt it; that *ſpoiling it in damp vaults* was not, in their definition, for it had been ſo treated in ſuch a place. Now, ſaid he, to anſwer their definition of *rebellion*, tea muſt be drowned like a puppy-dog; and even that was not quite enough; it muſt be drowned, and drowned at Boſton. He exerted himſelf to deprecate the ſhameleſs tyranny we exerciſed. He abhorred political as much as he did religious perſecution. His heart ſeemed engaged. He mentioned with horror the idea of tearing a man from his family and friends on the other ſide the Atlantic, and tearing his heart out in Smithfield, ſtyling it the heart of a traitor, becauſe he would not believe in — virtual repreſentation, and becauſe he would not believe that America — was part of the manor of Greenwich. He ſaid, he had, two years before, called their attention to Virginia, the mother-colony, and ſhewed, that in all their proceedings Virginia had taken the lead; and that therefore it was plain it was not Boſton, but America. You have, he concluded, your option, *America* or *this miniſtry*; and he expoſed, with all his wit, the abſurdity of balancing in ſuch a choice.

Mr Wedderburne replied to Mr Burke. He ſpoke largely of the goodneſs of Britain to America; thought it highly neceſſary to enforce the laws; and complained much of the diſpoſitions of the Americans being encouraged from hence, by thoſe who avowed their cauſe in England.

Col. Barré allowed, that the Americans might be encouraged by their confidence in having friends at home, when they recollected, that a few years ago the Hon. Gentleman's voice was made hoarſe in condemning the meaſures of this country towards America. He reproached the ſpirit of adminiſtration, who, in the Falkland's-iſland buſineſs, and in all foreign tranſactions, readily ſacrificed the honour of the nation; but, in dealings with our own people, when the people's good ought to be the firſt object, pride and dignity was their only principle, he ſhewed, from Count de Guines's memorial, that we had agreed, on that occaſion, to diſarm firſt; but now the Americans muſt ſubmit firſt; and when they do, they may look to be pardoned, when the miniſters are aſhamed to puniſh.

Lord North profeſſed good intentions, but did not ſeem to promiſe much ſucceſs in his meaſures. He made ſome diſtinctions between his adminiſtration and the Duke of Grafton's; ſaid, he did not mean to tax America; and added, if they would ſubmit, and leave to us the conſtitutional right of ſupremacy, the quarrel would be at an end *.

Mr Mackworth ſpoke againſt the addreſs; and obſerved, that as the miniſter had declared he did not mean to tax America, (which Lord North did declare), he was for ſtopping ſhort, as he thought it an idle quarrel about words, when we were avowedly to get nothing.

* [See the conciliating clauſe, p. 122.]

Mr

Mr Sawbridge againſt the addreſs. Two parts in it he could not agree to: Firſt, ſaying the Americans were in rebellion; the ſecond, promiſing to riſk his life and fortune.

This debate laſted till half an hour paſt two in the morning, when the Houſe divided; for the recommitment 105, againſt it 288.

*On the improvement of the Highlands.* [187.]

8. *Of the climate of Scotland.*

IT has been prov'd, in letter 4. [xxxvi. 527, 8, 9.], that the wool of the beſt quality can only be produced in countries where the variation between the heat and cold of different ſeaſons is but very inconſiderable; and the advantage that G. Britain poſſeſſes in this reſpect, above the other continental countries of Europe, was at the ſame time pointed out. But although every part of this iſland partakes, in ſome degree, of this peculiarity of climate; yet the northern parts of it are much more eminently diſtinguiſhable in this reſpect than the ſouthern: for as England is not only larger in itſelf, but alſo approaches much nearer the continent than Scotland, its climate, in ſome reſpects, more nearly reſembles theirs alſo; whereas Scotland, being in itſelf ſuch a narrow tract of country, ſo deeply indented by various arms of the ſea, and ſo far diſjoined from the main land, it enjoys all the peculiarities of an inſular ſituation in a much higher degree than England. On this account the heat of the ſummer-ſeaſon is more moderate, and the cold in winter leſs intenſe, in Scotland, than England; ſo that the variations in this reſpect are far leſs conſiderable here than in the ſouthern parts of this country; which, however inconvenient it may be in other reſpects, muſt be acknowledged to be a very conſiderable advantage in our favour with regard to rearing of ſheep and fine wool. That the heat is much more intenſe in England than with us, none will be diſpoſed to deny; but many will doubt, if the winters are more mild in the northern parts of Scotland than in England, notwithſtanding that the fact is aſſerted as certain; although, for obvious reaſons, it has been much leſs attended to than the other; ſo that we have few facts to produce in proof of this, unleſs it be the experience of gentlemen who may be well acquainted with the climate of both parts of the iſland, to whom I would willingly refer the deciſion of it: yet ſome facts are to be met with that ſtrongly confirm this opinion.

In the ſevere winter of 1739-40, when the intenſeneſs of the froſt deſtroyed many hardy vegetables in England, and every other part of Europe, little damage, comparatively ſpeaking, was done in Scotland; artichokes, in particular, were deſtroyed almoſt in every other place, and Scotland afterwards furniſhed plants of this vegetable for almoſt every part of Europe. Nearly the ſame remark was made in the ſtill more ſevere winter 1739, when Scotland felt but little in compariſon of other countries. And in the winter 1762, when the froſt was ſo intenſe in England as to freeze the Thames over, ſo as to ſuffer booths to be erected upon it for many weeks, I had the moſt ſatisfactory proof that could be deſired, that in the north of Scotland, during all that time, the degree of cold was ſo inconſiderable as not to freeze even very inconſiderable rills, nor hardly to interrupt, in any degree, the ordinary operations of huſbandry. Nor is this at all a ſingular caſe: for it is well known to every one who has occaſion to be acquainted with the ſea-coaſts of this iſland, that when the county of Northumberland, in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, is covered with ſnow to the depth of two or three feet, there is uſually hardly an inch depth of ſnow in Moray and Caithneſs, and ſtill leſs in the weſtern iſlands, where ſnow is ſeldom known to lie for a week together. In the higher inland parts of the country, the ſnow does indeed lie longer than on the coaſt every where; but as this is equally obſervable in England as in Scotland, the variation will be nearly alike in this reſpect in both countries; and as the ſea-coaſt in Scotland bears ſuch a great proportion to the whole, there can be no doubt, that the winters are, in general, much milder in the northern parts of it, and in the iſles, than they are in the ſouth of Scotland, or in England, in general; and that the ſurface of the country is not covered with ſnow near ſo long in the firſt as in the laſt of theſe countries. Nor do we want practical proofs in abundance, of the mildneſs of the winter in the northern diſtricts, as the cattle, even in the moſt inland highlands, are ſuffered to lie abroad during the whole winter in open countries, without care, or artificial provender provided for them; which could not,

not, in general, be ventured upon, either in the ſouth of Scotland or in England. All theſe circumſtances, therefore, ſeem to indicate, that the climate in the north of Scotland is more favourable for rearing ſheep than any other produce whatever, and more likely to produce fine wool than any other part of Britain.

It has been ſhowed, in letter 2. [xxxvi. 523, 4, 5.], that if wool were reared in abundance in the highlands, there would be a probability, that a ſpirit of induſtry and manufacture would naturally prevail among the people; and if the obſervations that have been made upon the nature of ſheep in this courſe of letters are juſt, there can be no longer any doubt but that it might be there raiſed in abundance, of as fine a quality as could be deſired. But before we can ſafely adviſe the farmer to make choice of ſheep inſtead of cattle for his general ſtock, it will be neceſſary to examine which of theſe will, in all probability, afford him the moſt certain profit.

Nature has intended that ſheep ſhould live upon drier and leſs ſucculent vegetables than cattle; they therefore, in general, thrive better upon mountains, where dry kinds of graſs are uſually produced, than cattle do, which generally delight to paſture in vallies, where more tender vegetables are produced: but as the greateſt part of the highlands conſiſts in mountains that produce dry vegetables, it ſeems probable, that they would be better fitted for producing ſheep in general than cattle, as they would eat a great many plants which are not touched by the latter; on which account it is probable, that a much greater weight of meat might be produced upon theſe paſtures if ſheep were kept on them, than where they are graſed only by cattle. But even ſuppoſing that there ſhould be no difference in this reſpect, it will not be diſputed, that even in paſtures that are ever ſo well adapted for cattle, an equal weight at leaſt, of mutton, could be reared, as of beef; and as I preſume theſe are of equal value, let us examine, upon this footing, which of the two it would be moſt the intereſt of the *breeding* farmer to rear. — Suppoſe, then, that a farmer has paſture ſufficient to keep a hundred pound's worth of cattle, and that he ſells annually one fourth of theſe; his annual income for them would be twenty-five pounds. Upon the foregoing *data*, he could keep an equal value of ſheep, and conſequently draw an equal value for thoſe that he ſold annually; ſo that in this caſe alſo he would draw twenty-five pounds: but as, on this ſuppoſition, he has alſo the wool of his flock to diſpoſe of annually, we muſt make allowance for the fleece, which may be computed, even where the wool is not of the beſt quality, at one fifth of the total value of the lean ſtock, including the young ſheep; and if the wool were of the beſt quality, it might be worth the one half: he could therefore ſell annually twenty pound's worth of wool; which, added to the other twenty-five pounds, make forty-five in all, which is twenty pounds of clear profit: ſo that he has nearly double the profit from ſheep that he would have from cattle. The Engliſh are ſo ſenſible of the ſuperior advantage that they derive from the rearing of ſheep inſtead of cattle, that they in a great meaſure neglect the laſt, and depend upon Scotland for a ſupply. I leave it, however, to thoſe who are more nearly intereſted in the produce of the highlands, to conſider how far they think it expedient to forego ſuch advantages as they might derive from thence.

*A ſhort account of Scottiſh cathedrals.*

*Newport, Shropſhire, March* 4. 1775.

THE cathedral of St Andrew's was begun anno 1163, in the reign of Malcolm IV. and in the time of Arnold, the 17th biſhop of this ſee; but was not completed till 1318, in the reign of K. Robert Bruce, and in the time of Bp Lamberton, the 27th biſhop, who dedicated it with great ſolemnity. This church was a very magnificent ſtructure, but was greatly damaged at the Reformation: what remained was in part repaired by the ſucceeding archbiſhops; but a fanatical mob at the time of the Revolution nearly demoliſhed it.

The cathedral of Aberdeen, dedicated to St Machar, was founded by Bp Kinninmouth, who died before the work was raiſed ſix cubits high, 1370. Bp Leighton, 1430, built St John's aile, laid the foundation of the great ſteeple, and of the two leſſer ſteeples, and advanced the work greatly. The roof was laid on, and the floor paved with free ſtone, by Bp Lindſay, 1445. Bp Spence adorned the chancel with many rare ornaments, 1460. Bp Elphinſton finiſhed the great ſteeple, and furniſhed it with bells, 1489. Bp Dunbar finiſhed the two

leſſer

leſſer ſteeples, ceiled the church, and built the ſouth aile, 1522. Ep Stuart built the conſiſtory-houſe, 1539. Anno 1560, the Barons of Mearns, and ſome of the townſmen of Aberdeen, ſpoiled this cathedral of all its ornaments and jewels, and demoliſhed the choir. Having ſhipped the lead, bells, and other utenſils, deſigning to ſell them to the Dutch, all this ill-gotten wealth ſunk not far from the Gridle-neſs. The body of the cathedral was preſerved by the Earl of Huntley, anno 1687; the church was repaired, and covered with ſlate, at the charge of the parith.

The cathedral church of Elgin, founded by Andrew, Biſhop of Moray, 1230, was one of the moſt ſumptuous edifices in the iſland, nearly equal to St Paul's, London, in length, but ſurpaſſing it in breadth. This noble ſtructure was deſtroyed at the Reformation, but the remaining ruins are yet greatly admired.

The cathedral of Brechin, a handſome fabrick, hath on the ſouth ſide a ſmall ſteeple, not unlike the Monument in London, except that it is broader at the top than at the bottom. The choir of this church was demoliſhed by the Reformers, but the church is yet ſtanding.

The cathedral of Chanonry, the ſeat of the Biſhop of Roſs, was demoliſhed at the Reformation, but rebuilt in part by the ſucceeding prelates.

The cathedral of Dunkeld, a ſtately edifice, was greatly damaged in the ſucceſſion-war by the Engliſh, who burnt down the choir; which was rebuilt by William Sinclair, 16th biſhop of this ſee. Robert Carden, 20th biſhop, enlarged the church; and Thomas Lawder, 26th biſhop, finiſhed and dedicated it in 1454. This church was alſo nearly demoliſhed at the Reformation, though ſome part of it is now uſed for divine ſervice.

The cathedral of Glaſgow was begun by John Achaius, 1ſt biſhop, who, having in ſome meaſure completed the building, dedicated it in 1137. Fordun ſaith, that the work was not finiſhed till the time of William Iſlington, 11th biſhop. His words are theſe: "Abſolutum eſt ex tempeſtate templum cathedrale Glaſguenſe, ſedes præſulis magnifica, cujus haud exiguam partem Gulielmus iſdem Epiſcopus liberalitate ſua extruxerat, necdum operi periculo ſuperfuit." This prelate deceaſed Jan. 25. 1261. In the reign of James VI. the miniſters of Glaſgow perſuaded the magiſtrates to pull it down, and build two or three churches with the materials thereof. The magiſtrates condeſcending, a day is appointed, and workmen ready to demoliſh it. The tradeſmen, having notice of this deſign, aſſembled in arms, and oppoſed the magiſtrates, threatening to bury the workmen under the ruins of the church. Upon this, the matter is referred to the King and Council; who decided the controverſy in the tradeſmens favour, reproving the magiſtrates very ſharply.

After the conqueſt of the Iſle of Man by the Engliſh in the time of Edward I. the Biſhop of the Iſles had his ſeat in the iſland of Iona, where the abbey-church ſerved for a cathedral, but was deſtroyed at the Reformation. This church was built in the form of a croſs. The length from eaſt to weſt is an hundred and fifteen feet; the breadth twenty-three; the length of the tranſept ſeventy. Over the centre is a handſome tower, on each ſide of which is a window, with ſtone work of different forms in every one. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel are ſome Gothic arches, ſupported by pillars, nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals, and eight feet nine inches in circumference. The capitals are quite peculiar, carved round with various ſuperſtitious figures, among others is an angel weighing of ſouls. Near is the tomb of the Abbot Mackinnon. His figure lies recumbent, with this inſcription round the margin: "Hic jacet Johannes MacFingonne, Abbas de Ily, qui obiit anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo, cujus animæ propitietur Deus altiſſimus. Amen." On the other ſide is the tomb and figure of Abbot Kenaeth. On the floor is the effigy of an armed knight, with a whilk by his ſide, as if he had juſt returned from the feaſt of ſhells in the hall of Fingal. All the tombs lie eaſt and weſt, the head to the weſt, probably from a ſuperſtitious notion, that, at the reſurrection, they may riſe with their faces to the eaſt.

In anſwer to Dr Johnſon [27.], I take this occaſion to ſay, that great ſums have lately been expended in repairing and adorning the cathedrals of Carliſle, York, Lincoln, Ely, Cheſter, Worceſter, Gloceſter, Hereford, Exeter, Saliſbury, Rocheſter, Canterbury, and Litchfield.

*Gent. Mag.* S. WATSON.

NEW

## NEW BOOKS. [201.]

*The ſubſtance of the evidence on the petition preſented by the Weſt-India planters, as ſummed up by Mr Glover.* [198.]

WE have here many important facts and obſervations reſpecting the ſituation, mutual relations, and commerce, of the Britiſh American colonies; but the language in which they are delivered is not always elegant or perſpicuous; and in ſeveral places, the writer's ideas are too indiſtinctly arranged, and too intricately expreſſed, to have their proper effect, either on the judgement or imagination of a reader.

It appears from the evidence which this performance recapitulates, That the exports from England to the Weſt Indies, during the ſeventeen years intervening between Chriſtmas 1756 and Chriſtmas 1773, exceed in value the ſum of nineteen millions, and give an annual medium of more than 1,100,000 l.; of which two thirds in value were Britiſh goods, and one third only foreign: That the exports from England to North America, (ſo improperly called, to diſtinguiſh it from the Weſt Indies), during the ſame term of ſeventeen years, exceed the value of forty millions, which afford conſiderably more than 2,300,000 l. at an annual medium; of which the value of three fourths was Britiſh goods, and one fourth foreign: That the exports to Africa, (whoſe commerce with England owes its very exiſtence to the colonies), during the ſame term, amount nearly to eight millions, which give, at an annual medium, 470,000 l.; of which two thirds were Britiſh, and one third foreign goods.

But ſo rapidly have our exports to all theſe places lately increaſed, that in the laſt three of the ſeventeen years, the goods ſent to North America only have amounted to three millions and a half at an annual medium; thoſe ſent to Africa to 700,000 l. yearly; and thoſe exported to the Weſt Indies to 1,300,000 l.; making in all the medium ſum of five millions and a half per ann.: and the exports of England to the whole world amounted in the ſame three years to ſixteen millions annually; but of theſe more than a million conſiſts of the colony-produce carried through England; ſuch as tobacco, rice, ſugar, &c.; which will render the value of the colony-trade much more than a third part of the whole commerce of the kingdom.

With regard to our imports, it appears, that we receive annually, from the Weſt Indies only, more than four millions in value, of which a great part is expended by planters reſiding here; that of the produce of North America, the more bulky commodities are chiefly ſold to foreigners, and only the produce of ſuch ſales remitted hither as payment for goods; that the property or ſtock veſted in the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands exceeds conſiderably the value of thirty millions Sterling; that of the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands, more than 400,000 are blacks, from whoſe labour the immenſe riches imported hither are derived; that the ſubſiſtence of theſe multitudes depends on the ſupplies received from North America; and that if the threatened interruption of thoſe ſupplies ſhould take place, ſome part of theſe muſt periſh by famine, and the remainder muſt divert their labour to the culture of proviſions.

Scotland and Ireland are likewiſe proved equally intereſted in the commerce of America, and in the meaſures of government which have produced this diſcuſſion; but North America alone is repreſented as likely to benefit by that threatened ſuſpenſion of commerce which muſt diſtreſs every other member of the empire, and endanger our means of defence, our power of offence, and the arts and induſtry of our nation.

Of theſe alarming conſequences Mr Glover frequently gives forcible and pathetic repreſentations. He thinks the mere traffickers of America would have ſubmitted at the firſt appearance of coercive meaſures, had they not been reſtrained through fear of a more numerous, independent, and powerful, order of men. — "In thoſe ages, the reverſe of commercial, (ſays he), when your anceſtors filled the ranks of men at arms, and compoſed the cavalry of England, of whom did the infantry conſiſt? A race unknown to other kingdoms, and in the preſent opulence of traffick almoſt extinct in this, the yeomanry of England; an order of men poſſeſſing paternal inheritance, cultivated under their own care, enough to preſerve independence, and cheriſh the generous ſentiments attendant on that condition, without ſuperfluity for idleneſs, or effeminate indulgence. Of ſuch doth North America conſiſt. The race is revived there in greater numbers, and

in a greater proportion to the reſt of the inhabitants; and in ſuch the power of that contract reſides. Theſe keep the traffickers in awe. Theſe, many hundred thouſands in multitude, with enthuſiaſm in their hearts, with the petition, the bill of rights, and the acts of ſettlement, ſtill not obſolete in ſome places, but vociferous and freſh, as newly born, among them; theſe, hot with the blood of their progenitors, the enthuſiaſtic ſcourges at one period, and the revolutionary expellers of tyranny at another; theſe, unpractiſed *to ſtand in diſtreſſion and retreat in failure*, ſtanding aground on the ſpot, delivered down from their fathers, a property not moveable, nor expoſed to total deſtruction, therefore maintainable, and exciting all the ſpirit and vigour of defence; theſe, under ſuch circumſtances of number, animation, and manners, their lawyers and clergy blowing the trumpet, are we to encounter with a handful of men, ſent three thouſand miles over the ocean to ſeek ſuch adverſaries on their own paternal ground.—But theſe will not fight, cry the general voice of Great Britain. Agreed: I only deſire to meet my antagoniſts in argument upon no better ground;"—meaning by this "better ground," that an adherence to the non-importation agreement alone will render their ſtruggle ſucceſsful; and he explains how, without much difficulty to themſelves, they will be able to adhere to this agreement, and ſupport the deprivation of all foreign ſupplies.

The concluding parts of his performance are as follows. "Conceive not, Sir, that our very thoughts have preſumed to interfere with the counſels or determinations of the ſtate; but as the preſent ſubject of deliberation and meaſures is too pregnant with events not to run far into the future, we ſubmiſſively hope, that the facts we have produced, and the deductions from them, if not in the preſent hour, may prove of ſome utility hereafter.

You, in your future deliberations, will ſeparate the frivolous from the important, the ſpecious and the plauſible from the ſound and the true. You, ſearching the depths of human nature, will not be miſled by ſtate and popular opinion; and when the force of ſelf-intereſt is alledged at this momentous criſis, you will diſcover, that intereſt is not the predominant ſpirit of mankind;—I repeat, that intereſt is not the predominant ruler of mankind. The few indeed are under that frigid influence; but the many are governed by paſſion, whoſe train I need not arrange. Perſeverence in acts of violence from one quarter, and perſeverance in another to ſuffer, may be in both the reſult of paſſion. Paſſion can miſinterpret words, give ſolidity to empty ſounds, and convert ſhadow to ſubſtance. Paſſion could give weight to the cry of the church, when Sacheverel infatuated a nation, renowned above all others for ſolid ſenſe, and depth of thought.

To conclude: If, Sir, in any future operation, this Hon. Houſe may condeſcend to a moment's remembrance of us, our appearance may prove not altogether in vain. Although there is ſtill much remaining to offer, permit us now to withdraw, unreproved, we hope, by you; but ſurely ſo by our own conſcientious feelings in thus attempting our diſcharge of a duty to the public.—Over the acts already paſſed, and paſſing, I do not breathe out a word,—only a parting ſigh." M.

*Macpherſon's Hiſtory of Great Britain, and his Original Papers, continued.* [191.]

We have already [188.] preſented our readers with the author's character of Charles II. ſo far as it was known at the Reſtoration; we ſhall now lay before them his more complete delineation of the ſame ſubject; which concludes the account of that monarch's reign.

"In his perſon he was tall and well-made. His complexion was dark; the lines of his face ſtrong and harſh, when ſingly traced; but when his features were comprehended in one view, they appeared dignified, and even pleaſing. In the motions of his perſon he was eaſy, graceful, and firm. His conſtitution was ſtrong, and communicated an active vigour to all his limbs. Though a lover of eaſe of mind, he was fond of bodily exerciſe. He roſe early, he walked much, he mixed with the meaneſt of his ſubjects, and joined in their converſation, without diminiſhing his own dignity, or raiſing their preſumption. He was acquainted with many perſons in the lower ſtations of life. He captivated them with ſprightly turns of humour, and with a kind of good-natured wit, which rendered them pleaſed with themſelves. His guards only attended him upon public occaſions. He took the air frequently

quently in company with a ſingle friend; and though crowds followed him, it was more from a wiſh to attract his notice, than from an idle curioſity. When evidence of deſigns againſt his life was daily exhibited before the courts of juſtice, he changed not his manner of appearing in public. It was ſoon after the Rye-houſe plot was diſcovered, he is ſaid to have been ſevere on his brother's character, when he exhibited a ſtriking feature of his own. The Duke returning from hunting with his guards, found the King one day in Hyde park. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe how his Majeſty could venture his perſon alone at ſuch a perilous time. "James," replied the King, "take you care of yourſelf, and I am ſafe. No man in England will kill ME to make YOU king."

When he was oppoſed with moſt violence in parliament, he continued the moſt popular man in the kingdom. His good-breeding as a gentleman overcame the opinion conceived of his faults as a king. His affability, his eaſy addreſs, his attention to the very prejudices of the people, rendered him independent of all the arts of his enemies to inflame the vulgar. Their inexpreſſible affection for his perſon, upon the diſcovery of the intended aſſaſſination at the Rye-houſe, contributed much more than the management of his party to lay the conſtitution in ruins at his feet. He is ſaid, and with reaſon, to have died opportunely for his country. Had his life extended to the number of years which the ſtrength of his conſtitution ſeemed to promiſe, the nation would have loſt all memory of their liberties in his popularity. Had he even ſurvived his brother, England would have gradually dropt into that tranquil but humiliating deſpotiſm which now prevails over moſt of the nations of Europe. Had his fate placed Charles II. in theſe latter times, when influence ſupplies the place of obvious power, when the crown has ceaſed to be diſtreſſed through the channel of its neceſſities, when the repreſentatives of the people, in granting ſupplies for the public ſervice, provide for themſelves; his want of ambition would have precluded the jealouſy, and his popular qualities ſecured the utmoſt admiration, of his ſubjects. His gallantry itſelf would be conſtrued into ſpirit, in an age where decency is only an improvement on vice."

Mr Macpherſon obſerves, that King James, in his memoirs, complains, with apparent indignation, of the havock made by Jefferys and Kirk in the Weſt; and that he even aſcribes the ſeverity of thoſe who affected to be his friends, to a formed deſign of rendering his government odious to his ſubjects. This remark is fully authoriſed; and in juſtice to that unfortunate prince, we ſhall extract the paſſage to which it refers.

"The King queſtioned the chief juſtice; but he palliated his ſeverities, with the pretence of neceſſary juſtice; which the King knew not how to contradict, ſince he had the precaution, not only to ſend four other judges, as his aſſiſtants, along with him, but Mr Pollexfen likewiſe, in quality of his ſolicitor; who, being a known favourer of the Preſbyterian party, he hoped would moderate the chief juſtice's heat. This made the King acquieſce in what had been done, though it was of great diſſervice to him at bottom. The cruelties of Kirk were ſtill more inexcuſable than the ſeverities of Jefferys. He cauſed many to be hanged more out of a bloody diſpoſition, and to ſatisfy his own brutal paſſions, than love of juſtice, or his maſter's ſervice. It is not improbable, but even then he had it in his view to draw an odium on the King."

We find the treachery of Sunderland to his Royal maſter related in the memoirs of the year 1686. The paſſage probably ſtands in the manuſcript without any date affixed, and Mr Macpherſon, we preſume, has therefore placed it among the papers with which the fact coincided in point of time. But there is a great impropriety in this arrangement, which tends to invalidate the accuracy, and even the fidelity of the memoirs: for what can be more inconſiſtent with hiſtorical perſpicuity, than the making James record the treachery of his miniſter full two years before he entertained the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of his integrity? The reality of Sunderland's falſehood, however, is confirmed upon collateral evidence, and is as follows.

"Sunderland, beſides having a penſion from the Prince of Orange, had one from the King of France. He was the moſt mercenary man in the world; veered with all winds."

The ſubſequent extract from the Hiſtory places the intrigues of the Prince of Orange in a light extremely unfavourable to the reputed integrity of his con-

duct; and renders it difficult to say, whether the English minister, or the stadtholder of the United Provinces, was the most accomplished dissembler.

"While the religious enthusiasm of James was busy in depriving him of the affections of his subjects, the ambition of the Prince of Orange was forming schemes for mounting his throne. He was even, in some degree, the author of the measures which had rendered his infatuated uncle unpopular. Sunderland, who had all along advised James, was in the pay of the Prince of Orange, and promoted, with a strange kind of fidelity, his views. To encourage the King in his enthusiasm for Popery, was to furnish him with the certain means of his own ruin; and the Earl managed this weakness with such address, that his deluded master deemed himself in a prosperous condition, while the sceptre was ready to fall from his hands. To facilitate the intercourse between the Prince of Orange and Sunderland, Sidney, the uncle of the latter, was sent to the Hague. Skelton, the English resident, was so certain of this secret correspondence, that he was afraid, for fear of a discovery, to write any thing to England against the Prince; sacrificing thus his fidelity to James to his own motives of prudence. But though the affairs of England were hastening to a crisis, they had not yet arrived at a point which could render certain the success of the Prince. He, however, hastened with unabating zeal his own designs. While he encouraged James in his most imprudent and arbitrary schemes, by the means of Sunderland, he kept Dyckfeldt in England to promote a revolt.

But the prospect of obtaining, through the folly of James, the English throne, was not the sole design which employed the thoughts of the Prince of Orange. The jealousy which he had ever entertained of the too great power of France, had been lately inflamed, by personal injuries, on the part of Lewis XIV. The territory from which his family derived their title had been seized by that monarch unjustly; and it was still retained by force. He was resolved to be revenged, if he could not obtain justice. The famous league of Augsburg, which took place in the year 1687, was projected by his abilities, and carried to a conclusion by his influence. This alliance united against France all her enemies in the preceding war. But still the league was deemed imperfect, as long as England observed a neutrality: and though James was not insensible of the honour of his kingdom, it could scarce be expected that he would offend France, by abetting the views of the known rival of his power. Nor was the backwardness of his uncle the only obstacle which the Prince had to surmount. Some members of the states of Holland, gained by France, or offended at his own arbitrary proceedings as stadtholder, obstructed his preparations for war. He was even so sensible of their jealousy, that he endeavoured to remove it by an ingenious artifice. He ordered a rumour to be spread, that, in his weak state of body, he could not possibly live two years. This served the double purpose of his ambition: it prevented the opposition of his enemies at home, by the hopes of his death; and contributed to lull James into that security which soon after proved fatal to his power."

When it is confirmed by indubitable evidence, that the Prince of Orange industriously propagated the ridiculous fiction respecting the pretended imposture of the Queen's delivery [xxxv 177. to 182.], his insincerity must appear in the most glaring light, from the following anecdote in the Memoirs. "The Prince of Orange sent Mr Keppel to congratulate the King and Queen; and prayed for the Prince, who had like to have died for want of a wet nurse to suckle him." But in fact, almost every page of this part of the History contains new proof of the duplicity and artifice practised by the Prince of Orange. Among other instances the subsequent is not the least conspicuous.

"In such a state of affairs, [says Mr Macpherson], the Prince of Orange behaved with his usual prudence, in encouraging a fiction so favourable to his ambition. His plan was already so extensively laid, that nothing but the birth of a male heir to the crown of England could possibly preclude him from an almost immediate possession of the throne. He had the address to render two thirds of the powers of Europe interested in his success. The treaty of Augsburg, formed to break the power of France, could not accomplish its object without the accession of England. The house of Austria, in both its branches, preferred their political views to their zeal for the Romish faith; and promoted the dethronement

thronement of James, as the only means to humble Lewis XIV. Odeſcalchi, who, under the name of Innocent XI. filled then the Papal chair, was gained to the meaſures of the Prince of Orange by other conſiderations, as well as thro' his fixed averſion to France. The Prince ſent his intimate friend, the Prince of Vaudemont, to Rome, to procure the aid of the Pope. He explained to his Holineſs, that the Catholic princes were in the wrong to expect any advantage to their faith from James, as his being a declared Papiſt rendered his people averſe to all his meaſures. As for himſelf, ſhould he have the good fortune to mount the Engliſh throne, he might take any ſtep in favour of the Roman-Catholics without jealouſy; and he promiſed to procure a toleration for the Papiſts, ſhould the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spain, favour his attempt. This negotiation produced the deſired effect. Innocent contributed, with the money of the church, to expel a Roman-Catholic prince from his throne."

The Original Papers, dated 1688, contain ſeveral poſitive allegations of a conſpiracy, formed to aſſaſſinate K James, in which even the Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, is mentioned as a principal agent. This charge being of ſo extraordinary a nature, we ſhall lay before our readers one of the authorities which ſupport it, without entering into any remarks on the ſubject.

"*The ſame account extracted by Mr Malet from another pocket-book, with Sir Phelim O'Neale's confeſſion of his appending an eli ſeal to a forged commiſſion from Charles I.*

Dr Sheridan, the deprived Biſhop of Kilmore, told me, (May 20. 1711), that he was preſent at the execution of Sir Phelim O'Neale, in Ireland, for being the chief actor in the Iriſh maſſacre; and that Col. Hewſon coming toward the ladder, Sir Phelim made his public acknowledgements to him, in a grateful manner, for the civil treatment he had met with, during the whole courſe of his impriſonment; and only wiſhed, that his life had been taken from him in a more honourable manner. To this Col. Hewſon anſwered, that he might ſave his life, if he pleaſed, only by declaring, at that preſent, to the people, that his firſt taking arms was by virtue of a commiſſion under the broad ſeal of K. Charles I. But Sir Phelim replied, he would not ſave his life by ſo baſe a lie, by doing ſo great an injury to that prince. It is true, he ſaid, that he might the better perſuade the people to come unto him, he took off an old ſeal from an old deed, and clapt it to a commiſſion he had forged; and ſo perſuaded the people, that what he did was by the King's authority. But he never really had any commiſſion from the King. This the Biſhop told me he heard him ſay. —— The ſaid Biſhop likewiſe aſſured me, that, being well acquainted with the old Earl of Peterborough, and often with him, he ſhewed him, at one of his viſits, Sir George Hewitt's original confeſſion, with his hand and ſeal to it, (which was afterwards ſent to K. James in France). In the confeſſion, the ſaid Sir George Hewit (who had been made a Lord by K. William) begged pardon of God and K. James, for his diſloyalty and rebellion; and declared in it, that, the night before K. James went to Saliſbury, the Earl of Rocheſter, and Lord Churchill, (now Duke of Marlborough), the Biſhop of London, Stewart alſo, who is now a general officer, (as he remembers), and himſelf, with others, met at Mr Hatton Comp'on's houſe, in St Alban's ſtreet; and there it was debated among them, how they ſhould do the beſt ſervice to the Prince of Orange; and at length it was reſolved, that the Earl of Rocheſter ſhould attend the King at Saliſbury, but in order to betray all his counſels to the Prince of Orange; and the Lord Churchill ſhould endeavour to ſeize K. James's perſon, and carry him off to the Prince; but if he could not do that, he ſhould piſtol him, or ſtab him, when he was in the coach with him. This the Biſhop has proteſted to me (more than once or twice) he ſaw written in the confeſſion of Sir George Hewitt."

[*To be continued.*]

## LONDON.

*Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.*

Diſſertations upon ſeveral paſſages of the ſacred ſcriptures. Vol. 2. [xxiii. 423.] By John Ward, LL. D. [deceaſed]. 2s. 6d. ſewed *Johnſton.* —— The ſubjects are, The Sabbath inſtituted at the creation; Chriſt the ſeed of the woman, and the Saviour of all good men in all ages; Sacrifices moſt probably of divine appointment; The ſons of God and the daughters of men, Gen. vi. 2.; Jacob's character; The invention of letters; The nature of the Jewiſh jubilee; Our Saviour's temptation;

temptation; The authenticity of the paffage relating to the woman taken in adultery, John viii. and the like. Profeffor Ward appears to be a good tower critic, on the fide which is ufually ftyled orthodox. C.

Religious correfpondence; or, The difpenfation of divine grace vindicated, from the extremes of libertine and fanatical principles: in a feries of letters to a lady. 2 vols 5s. fewed. *Hay.* —— Occafioned by the following fentiment, "That the doctrines of grace in the gofpel, with their evidence, may be referred to the good fenfe of an intelligent perfon, with no lefs fuccefs than the truths of morality and natural religion." The author gives his correfpondent what he terms "a fuccinct account of the beginning, progrefs, and completion, of the work of grace in the hearts of the children of light;" and then proceeds to anfwer objections, to expofe the disingenuoufnefs of libertines, &c. He appears to be a ferious and pious Chriftian, moderate in his principles, but conceiving a great diflike to the notions advanced by Dr Priefley, and other writers of a fimilar way of thinking on theological fubjects. —— "Dr Prieftley, fays our author, is, in Natural Philofophy, a very conliderable genius; but, in moral and theological refearches, very mean and contemptible. He has annihilated the devil, and the pains of hell, at leaft till the refurrection. After a fhort fpace of fuffering pofterior to the refurrection, he affures his difciples of a fpeedy relief, and of the annihilation of hell itfelf, with all its tormentors. He beftows the euchariit upon infants, gives up the immateriality of the foul, and infifts upon its dependence upon the body." &c. p. 119. C.

The fick man's employ; or, Views of death and eternity realized. Occafioned by a violent fit of the ftone. By John Fawcett. 6d. *Keith.* —— Worthy the attention of thofe who are in health and tranquility, in order to prepare them for times of ficknefs and diftrefs. M.

Two letters to the Rev. Mr John Kennedy, containing an account of many miftakes in the aftronomical part of his fcripture chronology, and his abufive treatment of aftronomical authors. [xxxvi. 269.] By James Ferguion, F. R. S. 6d. *Caddell.* —— Throughout the whole of this difpute, Mr Ferguion has evinced himfelf to be a good man, and a good aftronomer, while, on the other hand, Mr Kennedy not only manifefts his ignorance of that fubject, but has alfo behaved in fuch a manner, as is both inconfiftent with the meeknefs of *Mofes*, whofe difciple he *profeffes* to be, and with the goodnefs and humanity of *Jefus Chrift*, whofe difciple he *ought* to be by his profeffion. C.

A concife fyftem of geography: wherein the firft principles of the fcience are laid down in a plain and eafy manner, fuited to the capacities of youth. 3s 6d. fewed. *Buckland.* —— We have feen geography treated, not only in a more plain and familiar manner, but alfo more correctly. M.

A fcriptural confutation of the arguments againft the One Godhead of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft, produced by the Rev. Mr Lindley in his late Apology. By William Burgh, Efq; 3s. *Nicoll.*

*Hiftory, Law, Politics, &c.*

The conftitution of England; or, An account of the Englifh government; in which it is compared with the republican form of government, and occafionally with the other monarchies in Europe. By J. L. de Lolme, Advocate, citizen of Geneva. 10s 6d. boards. *Kearfley.* —— M. de Lolme difcovers an acquaintance with the conftitution of England which does honour to his difcernment as a foreigner; and at the fame time that he has furveyed with a penetrating eye the complicated mechanifm of our government, he has alfo difplayed its fuperior excellence by many ingenious obfervations on its diffimilarity to other ftates, both monarchical and republican. C.

An inquiry into the policy of the penal laws, affecting the Popifh inhabitants of Ireland. In which the hiftory and conftitution of that country, and the rights of colonies and planters, are briefly conlidered; and a few obfervations made on the laws that reftrain the trade of Ireland; with fome hints refpecting America. 3s fewed. *Robinfon.* —— This author, who profeffes himfelf to be a native of Ireland, informs us that he has often reflected on two circumftances relative to the ftate of that country, which are regarded as the greateft obftructions to its wealth and happinefs, viz. 1. The retention of a moft grievous fyftem of penal laws, by which the inhabitants are divided againft each other, and the greater part of them rendered incapable of contributing to the national improvement; 2. The long avowed, though ufelefs, impolitic, arbitrary, and unjuft, deiign of reducing the Irifh to the abject ftate of being fervile dependents upon the imperious will of others. — The author endeavours to perfuade his readers of the expediency of repealing the penal laws againft Catholics, by a variety of arguments equally forcible and ingenuous. C.

A complete view of the manners, cuftoms, arms, habits, &c. of the inhabitants of England from the arrival of the Saxons, till the reign of Henry VIII: with a fhort account of the Britons, during the government of the Romans. 2 vols. By Joleph Strutt. Vol. 2. [xxxvi. 425.] 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. *Thane.* —— On looking into thefe early accounts of man, the mind opens upon the difficulties of thofe

thoſe uncultivated people, and readily ſupplies them with the means of accommodation. It is from this kind of intellectual invention we gueſs at their contrivances, and ſuppoſe that Nature firſt hinted the neceſſity of forming huts to ſhelter the hardy Britain from the inclemency of the ſeaſons: and we may further ſuppoſe, thoſe humble habitations were enlarged in proportion to the rank or opulence of the perſons who were to ſleep or die in them; for, if alive, or awake, they were ſeen only in the field: with more certainty we can ſay, that the Romans, whoſe military abilities no power could withſtand, brought the arts with them into England: the ſtone and the line were then ſcientifically combined: architecture had a name among the Roman-Britons: and elegance began to appear in their temples and palaces. Succeeding invaders alſo brought their ſtyle of building with them, and the conquered were obliged to conform to the arbitrary taſte of their conquerors: thus we may trace in the ruins of churches, &c. the architecture of the ſeveral nations who were alternately the rulers of this iſland. Mr Struit deſcribes the order and faſhion of each — Mr Struit has avoided throughout his whole work, obtruding any thing in his own praiſe: to ſay the truth, he had little occaſion, as every candid reader will take that taſk upon himſelf. M.

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*Agriculture.*

*Agriculture.*

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——ſpecious B-ke, who talks without deſign,

As Indians paint becauſe their tints are fine;

the Noble author of the celebrated poſthumous letters lately publiſhed, who is here called *Stanopepoſes*; *Jhnſonoddle*, a learned *Rambler*; an unknown orator, called *Buſkebuſho*; and a female hiſtorian, under the denomination of *Catharine Codfiſh*. M.

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The ſelf-interpreting Bible, containing the ſacred text of the Old and New Teſtaments: in which is attempted, 1. An exact ſummary of the various books, and an explicatory analyſis of the contents of each chapter; 2. An explication of all the difficult phraſes and words, by ſhort notes, but eſpecially by parallel texts of ſcripture; 3. Devout reflections at the cloſe of each chapter, calculated for enlightening the mind, awakening the conſcience, and warming the heart. By John Brown, miniſter at Haddington. Publiſhing by ſubſcription, in numbers, computed not to exceed thirty-five, making one large volume quarto. No 1. 8d. fine, 6d. coarſe. *Alſton.*

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Subſcription to human articles of faith, examined particularly, in a letter to the Rev. Mr Thomas Walker miniſter of Dundonald

[xxxvi 542]. By the author of The Religious Eſtabliſhment in Scotland, &c. 6d. *Balfour.* [Printed at London?]—"The queſtion between you and me," ſays this writer, "is this: Whether is the ſcripture the ſole ſtandard of religious faith? or, Whether is it lawful, you will add neceſſary, to join another ſtandard with it? I ſay, that the ſcripture is the ſole ſtandard; and that, to ſet up any other, is unlawful, unneceſſary, a departure from Proteſtant principles, and fatal to religion.—We may believe every article of the Confeſſion of Faith ourſelves, and yet think it unwarrantable to impoſe our ſenſe of things upon others."

The views which Revelation exhibiteth of the general hiſtory of Man, conſidered. A diſcourſe preached, June 4 1775, before the Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly. By Thomas Hardy, miniſter of Eaſingrey. 6d. *Dilly.*—From Rom viii. 19. 20. 21.—Towards the cloſe, the Rev. author gives the following review of the manner in which he hath treated the ſubject.

"The object of this diſcourſe is a defence of the views which revelation exhibiteth of the general hiſtory of man: theſe, in point of fact, have been eſtabliſhed from the appearances and ſentiments of nature; in point of propriety, vindicated by reaſon.

From the prevalence of diſcord among the principles of the human frame; from the incongruity of the circumſtances of man to his ſuperior powers, which appear to ſtruggle under adventitious reſtrictions; from the conſequent interiority of his poſſible attainments, plainly inadequate to the capacities and deſires of his ſoul; and from the unavoidable operation of the ſupreme principle, upon ſubjects to which it is ill adapted, whereby phyſical evil is neceſſarily incurred; it hath been inferred, as ſuggeſted by theſe natural appearances, that the prime intention of the creator, relative to man, is not fulfilled in the preſent ſtate of things: and our reaſonings, from theſe appearances, have led us to regard them, at the ſame time, as indications of man's having once moved in a higher ſphere, and as pledges of a future exaltation.

We have next endeavoured to trace the wiſe purpoſes of Providence in the alterations which have taken place in our ſyſtem; and have found, that the preſence of moral evil is ſufficient to the confirmation of virtue, which may therefore be regarded as its final cauſe; while, at the ſame time, it hath been made evident, that the perfections of God, and the intended dignity of the human nature, required, that evil ſhould not from the beginning appear as inherent either in the conſtitution or circumſtances of man, though afterwards it might enter as an adventitious quality."

*To MAN on LIFE.*

Life's an idea and a dream,
A muddied, limpid, rolling ſtream;
A bright deception to the laſt,
A calm, a bubble, and a blaſt.
Man is long buffeted by ſtorms,
And feeds himſelf to feed the worms.
Tho' fairly form'd, and active made,
He ſtruts a while on Life's parade,
Shews all his foppery and pride,
How ſmall he liv'd, how ill he dy'd.
He fights, he builds, he ſails, he toils,
He tries for health a thouſand foils;
And, after all his care and pain,
He turns to native duſt again.
Do what he will, or rich or poor,
He can't prolong the ſcene an hour:
Whether he flaunts in rags or lace,
Is quite deform'd, or moves with grace;
As Shakeſpeare wiſe, or Marlb'rough brave,
Whether the Chriſtian or the ſlave,
He fills alike the hungry grave.
In time he drops the antic maſk,
And his proud clay may bung a caſk;
Enrich the meadows where he trode,
A very ſov'reign demi god.
He dungs the cabbage that he ſows,
And even eats it when it grows;
Which proves what Solomon hath ſung,
That fleſh is graſs—and man is dung.
Man's but a meteor while alive,
And *Buckhorſe* dead's as good as *Clive*.

*The OLIVE and LAUREL. A fable.*

An olive near a laurel grew,
Their leafy honours pleas'd the view,
For wide their ſpreading branches made
A ſeeming happy friendly ſhade;
But oft appearances abuſe,
And Envy ſoft Content purſues,
Inſinuating to the breaſt,
*You* are the worſt, and *I* the beſt.
Pride always follows Envy's dart,
And Rancour ulcerates the part.
Near neighbours call each other names,
The meek ſubmits, the bold declaims.
—The laurel, full of fire and ſpirit,
And rather partial to his merit,
Aſkance the peaceful olive ſpy'd,
And inward ſwell'd with rage and pride;
She thought that ſhe was much diſgrac'd,
To have the olive near her plac'd;
And in theſe words, more vain than kind,
'Tis ſaid that ſhe diſclos'd her mind.
'Tis I the hero's temples bind,
And crown whate'er of worth's deſign'd.
Do not all thoſe that follow fame,
As their reward the laurel claim?
Mars would refuſe to aid a quarrel,
But for the promiſſory laurel.
The Muſes, when they dance and ſing
Around the Helicon'an ſpring,
Firſt with a ſprig of laurel ſpread,
Muſt fillet up each virgin's head.

In

In this, 'tis very plain to ſee,
How largely 'tis to honour *me*.
So near me *you*, is downright murder;
You poor tame looking thing, grow further,
Nor dare to rank with me aſpire,
Whoſe ſoul with glory is on fire.
The gentle olive wav'd her head,
And modeſtly in turn ſhe ſaid,—
Hear me, thou fav'rite of Apollo!
Whom all the bards and heroes follow:
I own great honours are your due,
And I an humble tree to you;
Yet, when peace crowns each happy land,
She holds the olive in her hand.
Nations behold the bloodleſs ſign,
And bleſſings quite ſincere are mine;
Then ſtokes the bard the tuneful ſtrings,
And ſweet beneath the olive ſings.
Yes, ſtill thy glories I increaſe,
What's fought in war is pluck'd in peace:
Then let thy unjuſt hate ſubſide,
And throw away inſulting pride:
Henceforward let us mutual join,
The olive with the laurel twine;
Our fame will thence alike increaſe
Wit, learning, glory, honour, peace.

*The Queen of the Meadows. A new ſong.*

COme, Amanda, charming creature!
Hear the woodland warblers ſing,
While each forward nymph of nature
Now is pregnant with the ſpring:
Haſte to view the dawning bluſhes
On dame Flora's infants ſeen,
All beneath the blooming buſhes,
Swaddled in their mantles green.

Riſe, fair damſel, with Aurora,
Riſe and ſee their early pride;
Viſit Flora's offſpring;—Flora
Will repay you when a bride;
Will return it, by pourtraying
On your childrens faces fair
Such ſoft tinges, ſweet diſplaying
Ev'ry roſe and lily there.

Let us loſe the day in ſporting
O'er the verdant carpets gay,
Till the feather'd rake * ſits courting
Midnight-liſt'ners to his lay;
Homeward then, our ſteps befriending,
Our kind ſtars will lend each ray,
With the moon's, or elſe attending
Glow-worms light the hedge row way.

Every rural charm is waſted;
Dull is every landſcape round;
Spring itſelf remains untaſted,
Till the Meadows Queen is crown'd,
Ev'ry grace attends about you;
All things ſweet compoſe thy train:
All is anarchy without you;
Haſte and bleſs us with thy reign.

T—— S——.

* *The nightingale.*

*ELEGY of a NIGHTINGALE.*

*By* COURTNEY MELMOUTH.

FOR Eluſino loſt—renew the ſtrain,
Pour the ſad note upon the ev'ning gale;
And as the length'ning ſhades uſurp the plain,
The ſilent moon ſhall liſten to the tale.

Sore was the time,—ill fated was the hour,—
The thicket ſhook with many an omen dire!
When, from the topmoſt twig of yonder bow'r,
I ſaw my huſband—tremble and expire.

'Twas when the peaſant fought his twilight reſt
Beneath the brow of yonder breezy hill;
'Twas when the plumy nation fought the neſt,
And all, but ſuch as lov'd the night, were ſtill,

That—as I ſat with all a lover's pride,
(As was my cuſtom when the ſun withdrew),
Dear Eluſino ſudden left my ſide,
And the curs'd form of man appear'd in view.

For ſport the tube he levell'd at our head,
And, curious to behold more near my race,
Low in the copſe the artful robber laid, [place.
Explor'd our haunt, and thunder'd at the

Ungrateful wretch!—he was our ſhepherd's ſon,—
The harmleſs, good old tenant of yon cot!
That ſhepherd would not ſuch a deed have done:
'Twas love to him that fix'd us to this ſpot!

Oft as at eve his homeward ſteps he bent,
When the laborious taſk of day was o'er,
Our mellow'd warblings ſooth'd him as he went,
Till the charm'd hind—forgot that he was poor.

Ah!—could not this thy gratitude inſpire?
Could not our gentle viſitations pleaſe?
Could not the blameleſs leſſons of thy ſire
Reſtrain thy barb'rous hand from crimes like theſe?

Oh! cruel boy,—thou tyrant of the plain!
Couldſt thou but ſee the ſorrows thou haſt made;
Or didſt thou know the virtues thou haſt ſlain,
And view the gloomy horrors of the ſhade;

Couldſt thou behold my infant younglings lay
In the moſs-cradle which our bills prepar'd,
Babes as they were, the offſpring of the day—
Their wings defenceleſs, and their boſoms bar'd—

Surely the mighty malice of thy kind,
Thy pow'r to wrong, and readineſs to kill,
In common pity to the parents mind, [ſpill.
Would ceaſe the new-made father's blood to

Haply—the time may come when Heav'n may give
To thee the troubles thou haſt heap'd on me;
Haply—ere well thy babes begin to live,
Death ſhall preſent the dart of miſery.

Juſt as the tender hope begins to riſe;
As the fond mother hugs her darling boy;
As the big rapture trembles in the eyes,
And the breaſt throbs with all a parent's joy;

Then may ſome midnight-robber,—ſkill'd in guile,
Reſolv'd on plunder, and on deeds of death;
Thy tarry proſpects—tender tranſports ſpoil,
And to the knife—reſign thy children's breath.

In that ſad moment ſhall thy ſavage heart
Feel the keen anguiſh, deſperate and wild:
Conſcience forlorn ſhall doubly point the ſmart;
And Juſtice whiſper—This is child for child.

Reft of their ſire,—my babes, alas! muſt ſigh:
For grief obſtructs the widow's anxious care;
This waſted form,—this ever-weeping eye,
And the deep note of deſtitute deſpair;

All load this boſom with a fraught ſo ſore,
Source can I cater for their daily food!
Where-e'er I ſearch—my huſband ſearch'd before—
And ſoon—my neſt will hold—an orphan brood!

For Elviſino loſt, then pour the ſtrain,
Waft the ſad note on ev'ry ev'ning-gale;
And as the length'ning ſhades uſurp the plain,
The ſilent moon ſhall liſten to the tale.

*On the Death of the late* POPE.

*Tranſlated from the Italian.*

THE mountain's dreary gloom, whence deep'ning night
Her ſolemn darkneſs pours, enwraps me round:
Thou, conſcious of my grief, thy ſilver front
Conceal'ſt, O Moon, beneath a mournful veil;
Ye wand'ring worlds, ye ſtarry train, or Sun,
Or Comet, now on earth, ye ſmile no more—

The mournful ſhade, the mournful ſilence calls
For wailing tears:—beneath the cypreſs bough
I ſit; and from the darken'd Engliſh ſky
Implore the muſic of pathetic woe:
That high majeſtic ſtrain that wak'd, erewhile,
The golden harp of Night, O Young, inſpire!

All Nature ſleeps:—ah me; who comes to break
The peaceful languor of this deep repoſe?
I feel the ſighing of the ſullen air
Impoſe an icy chillneſs on my ſoul;
And mid yon blood hu'd lightning's trembling glare,
A dreadful form, horrid and ſtern, appears!

I ſee the hand that from the ſmiling cheek
Expels the roſy bluſh—O ruthleſs hand,
Still ſtretch'd to bathe thyſelf in human gore!
Dread ſhines thy crooked ſabre, bane of all
Or fair, or lovely! trembling at the ſound,
Methinks I hear thine awful voice proclaim:

"O life of man! thou fleeting inſtant plac'd
Between blank Nothing and the dreary Tomb:
Behold, how vain and worthleſs all the pride
Of arms and trophies, when the web of Fate
Is ſpun; when to the threſhold of my dome,
Mould'ring and dark, the dread ſepulchral rock,
I point the gloomy way."——

*Ode on the pleaſure ariſing from Viciſſitude.*

*By the late Mr* GRAY.

NOW the golden morn aloft
Waves her dew-beſpangled wing,
With vermeil cheek, and whiſper ſoft,
She wooes the tardy Spring;
Till April ſtarts, and calls around
The ſleeping fragrance from the ground;
And lightly o'er the living ſcene
Scatters his freſheſt, tendereſt green.

New-born flocks, in ruſtic dance,
Frisking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintry trance,
The birds his preſence greet;
But chief, the ſky-lark warbles high
His trembling thrilling ecſtaſy;
And, leſſening from the dazzled ſight,
Melts into air and liquid light.

Yeſterday the ſullen year
Saw the ſnowy whirlwind fly;
Mute was the muſic of the air,
The herd ſtood drooping by:
Their raptures now that wildly flow,
No yeſterday nor morrow know;
'Tis man alone that joy deſcries
With forward and reverted eyes.

Smiles on paſt Misfortune's brow,
Soft Reflection's hand can trace;
And o'er the cheek of Sorrow throw
A melancholy grace;
While Hope prolongs our happier hour,
Or deepeſt ſhades that dimly low'r,
And blacken round our weary way,
Gilds with a gleam of diſtant day.

Still, where roſy Pleaſure leads,
See a kindred grief purſue;
Behind the ſteps that Miſ'ry treads,
Approaching Comfort view;
The hues of bliſs more brightly glow,
Chaſtis'd by ſabler tints of wo;
And blended form, with artful ſtrife,
The ſtrength and harmony of life.

See the wretch, that long has toſt
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigour loſt,
And breathe and walk again:
The meaneſt flow'ret of the vale,
The ſimpleſt note that ſwells the gale,
The common ſun, the air, the ſkies,
To him are op'ning paradiſe.

* * * * * * *

*FEATHERS: An Epigram.*

WE know how often Jove has gone
Intriguing in diſguiſe;
Thus in the figure of a ſwan
He charm'd bright Leda's eyes.

Why he prefer'd this cheap to wear,
From later times one gathers:
Leda was, like our modern fair,
*Moſt ſtrangely fond of feathers.*

E. C.

## HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

### TURKY.

"*Salonica, March* 11. By letters from Scio, dated in February, we learn, that an expreſs had arrived there, addreſſed to the commandant, with a preciſe order from the Grand Signior, importing, that all the Chriſtian women who had married in that iſland with Turks ſhould leave them; and that for the future no Turk ſhall or ought to marry a Chriſtian woman. It is added, that this order hath been iſſued in conſequence of a petition which the women of that iſland cauſed to be preſented to the Grand Sultaneſs, to whom the Grand Signior refuſeth nothing."

"*Cairo, Feb.* 21. Mehemet Bey, chief governor of Egypt, being informed, that ſome Engliſhmen had letters to deliver to him on the part of the governor of Bombay, he charged his chief officer of the cuſtoms to preſent theſe ſtrangers to him, and to ſhew them every mark of reſpect. The government of this country is greatly diſpoſed to favour the Indian commerce by way of the Red ſea, and have invited ſkilful European navigators, offering them great advantages, as the natives are very unſkilful in navigation."

### POLAND.

"*Warſaw, April* 26. The permanent council began its ſittings the 20th of this month, with great ſolemnity; each department had their inſtructions read to them, and their appointments aſſigned to them."

"*Warſaw, May* 3. The permanent council continue their ſittings with great activity and tranquillity. It is divided into four departments, viz. that of foreign affairs, that of interior affairs, that of the treaſury, and the fourth concerns the military affairs: each of theſe departments are compoſed of four members."

"*Warſaw, May* 12. The hope which we had conceived that the King of Pruſſia would reſtore to the republic the country ſituated on this ſide of the Netze, of which he had taken poſſeſſion, is entirely diſſipated; ſince that monarch hath fixed the 22d inſt. for receiving the homage that thoſe places are to pay him."

"*Warſaw, May* 17. Though the ſittings of the permanent council are fixed for Tueſdays and Fridays, nevertheleſs an extraordinary aſſembly was held this week, ſaid to be on account of the King of Pruſſia having ordered the inhabitants of Grand Poland on this ſide the Netze, that is, thoſe of the palatinates of Inowroclaw and Cujavia, to take oaths of fidelity and homage to him. The permanent council has publiſhed an edict, forbidding the inhabitants of thoſe parts from taking any ſuch oaths."

"*Berlin, April* 18. Letters from Poland mention, that a famine which rages there, occaſioned by the vaſt quantities of forage that have been furniſhed to the foreign troops, has brought on contagious ſickneſſes, which make great ravages in Podlachia, where, in three days time, almoſt all the inhabitants of a village near Bialyſtock were carried off by it."

"*London, May* 31. Some inflammatory diſorders reign at Warſaw, which carry off a number of people. Since the middle of April laſt 2300 perſons have died of them, and according to the declaration of the phyſicians 6000 more are at preſent ill."

### RUSSIA.

"*Frontiers of Ruſſia, April* 16. Some letters from Caſan make mention of an inſurrection in the country of the Baſkers. It is ſaid, they wanted to follow the example of the Tartars of Baranbinſkoy, and free themſelves from the tribute which they have paid the ſovereigns of Ruſſia for two centuries paſt. They have driven away the receivers of this tribute, killed and ill-uſed the miſſionaries ſent to convert them, and placed their own idols and images of the Grand Lama in the chapels of the wandering Ruſſian prieſts, who had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the midſt of their hordes. Theſe people are in the neighbourhood of a Tartar nation, which acknowledges the empire of the Dey Lama, and near the Uſbeck Calmucks. The government is taking proper meaſures to bring them to order again."

"*Moſcow, April* 17. Her Imperial Majeſty, commiſerating the diſtreſs of the provinces which were lately the ſeat of the rebellion, has been pleaſed to advance to them a million and a half of roubles for ten years, at the rate of one per cent. for the firſt three years, and three per cent. for the remaining ſeven. It is to be diſtributed amongſt the proprietors of peaſants in the proportion of

forty

forty roubles for every man loſt by the late troubles." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, April* 28. The Empreſs hath ordered, by a ſecond [212.] ukaſe, that three banks be eſtabliſhed, namely, one at Orenburg, the ſecond at Cafan, and the third at Nifchnei-Gorod, each with a fund of 500,000 roubles, with the intent, that during the term of ten years there may be lent from thoſe banks to all the inhabitants, who, in the provinces laid waſte by the rebels, have ſuffered damage, a capital in proportion to the value of their poſſeſſions, at an intereſt of one per cent. for the three firſt years, and three per cent. for the remaining ſeven years. Her Imperial Majeſty hath alſo ordered, that the children whoſe parents have been aſſaſſinated by the rebels be brought up at her expence, according to their birth and condition. In conſequence of which, ſhe hath enjoined all the governors in each province to take care that the above orders be carried into execution."

"*Paris, April* 9. Letters from Italy advice, that Count Alexis d'Orlow, commander in chief of the Ruſſian navy in the Archipelago, during his ſtay at Leghorn, invited the Ruſſian Princeſs Elizabeth to take a dinner on board his ſhip; but ſoon after ſhe came, he cauſed her to be put under arreſt, with all her retinue, who are in cloſe confinement. The report is, that ſhe has been concerned in ſome dangerous conſpiracies againſt the Ruſſian government."

## DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, April* 29. Three placarts have been lately publiſhed here: The firſt prohibits the exportation of potters clay from the iſle of Bornholm; the ſecond, the importation of foreign fuſtians, called here *filoerdaag*, or *Parchens*; and the third forbids the importation and uſe of foreign tin-plates in Denmark, Norway, and the principalities of Slefwick and Holſtein, except what are called the large black iron plates." *L. gaz.*

"*Copenhagen, May* 15. By a royal ordinance publiſhed the day before yeſterday in this capital, the pence ſtruck in 1761 are diminiſhed in value, ſo that now three are worth but two; and the copper farthings of the years 1745, 1751, 1755, and 1772, are to be no more paſſable after the publication of this ordinance. The ſudden diminution of theſe coins cauſed much diſcontent and murmur among the people; who were, however, appeaſed. But it being reported, that the bank-notes were going to be reduced to two thirds of their preſent value, a number of people aſſembled this day before the Bank and the King's palace, giving to underſtand by their murmuring how uneaſy they were about it. The King found it neceſſary to appear at the balcony, with Prince Frederick and ſome Noblemen; and having ordered the lieutenant of the police to come before him, his Majeſty ſent him with a written order, which aſſured the people, in the King's name, that the above-mentioned report was groundleſs, and offers a premium of 3000 crowns to any one who ſhall diſcover the propagator of it; which ſatisfied the people, who immediately diſperſed."

"*Copenhagen, May* 13. A placart which was publiſhed here on the 9th inſtant, diminiſhing the value of the ſmall Daniſh current ſpecie by one third, has occaſioned very great diſcontent; and this morning, upon a report that another placart was to come out, ordering the bank-notes of one rix-dollar (the only currency here) to be brought in to the bank, and exchanged within the courſe of the day, on pain of being declared of no value, the whole town ran to the bank, all the avenues to the palace were filled, and the tumult became ſo great, that miſchief was apprehended. The guards were put under arms, and the officers of the police appeared, who with much difficulty diſperſed the multitude after reading a proclamation, by which a reward is offered for apprehending the authors of the riot." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Aalborg, in North Jutland, April* 25. The ſtorm of the 28th ult. did great damage in the neighbourhood of Nibe; but at the ſame time a remarkable event happened. The accumulated ſands which ſo greatly hurt the navigation in the canal of Lymfiord, and which had put the late King to conſiderable expences for many years, have been carried away in ſuch a manner that the water there is now as deep again at leaſt as it was before, and this canal, which was very narrow, is now eighty toiſes wide."

## GERMANY.

"*Vienna, April* 15. The diſturbances among the peaſants in Bohemia [213.] are entirely appeaſed. All the mutineers

neers are returned to their duty again. A general pardon is published, and a new ordinance is soon expected to be issued out, which will fix the term of the corvees those peasants are to serve to their lords three days per week."

"*Hamburg, May* 16. It should seem as if the spirit of revolt was contagious all over Europe; as we learn from Frankfort, that there has been a great rising among the peasants in Bavaria, on account of the want of corn. These poor creatures shewed the greatest signs of despair, declaring, if they did not receive immediate assistance, they would deliver themselves from the burthen of their lives, before the eyes of the elector. This prince has promised them immediate relief."

"*Hamburg, May* 19. By letters from Konigsberg, of the 12th instant, we received yesterday an account of a dreadful fire which happened on the 10th instant at night: many hundred houses were consumed; and the damage is computed at two millions of dollars, besides a great loss of all kinds of merchandise." *Lond. gaz.*

## FRANCE.

"*Paris, May* 3. An edict is just published for the regulation of religious houses, which are thereby all committed to the care of the archbishops and bishops. The mendicant friars are forbid to beg, except within certain districts prescribed; and those whose houses can furnish them with 400 livres a-year in Paris, or 300 livres in other parts of the kingdom, are not permitted to beg at all."

"*Paris, May* 19. An arret has appeared from the council of state of the king, dated April 23. which exempts all French and Latin books, either new or old, bound or unbound, from paying any duty on being imported into France."

There have been insurrections in various places for want of bread.

"*Paris, April* 24. Letters from Tours in Tourraine mention, that there has been a general insurrection in those parts, occasioned by the scarcity and dearness of corn: three of the ringleaders have been hanged; one of them was a woman with four children, dying with hunger."

"*Paris, April* 28. On Easter Tuesday there was a terrible disturbance at Dijon, on account of the scarcity and dearness of corn. The market not being sufficiently furnished, the inhabitants committed great excesses. They set fire to a farmer's house who had kept his corn up, and would not sell it but at a very high price. The populace then sacked the house of the intendant, and that magistrate was obliged to make his escape. In short, the disorder was so great, that the troops were called in, who took up 100 of the rioters. At last it grew to such a height, and lasted so long, that more than 500 persons were either killed or wounded."

"*Paris, May* 4. Paris has been in the utmost confusion, an absolute sedition having broke out, under pretence of the dearth of bread. All the markets have been pillaged, as have likewise all the bakers houses, which did not happen even when bread was much dearer than it is at present. The revolt of Dijon has been followed by all the neighbourhood of Paris, and even in the capital; and the day before yesterday, before the King at Versailles; who sent the Prince of Beauveau to the revolted: the people demanded bread, or whether he would suffer them to die for want. In short, yesterday morning Paris was in the utmost consternation; for all the country-folks crowded to the markets, demanded bread at eight sols per four pounds, instead of fourteen, which is the present price; and on their being refused, they forced the bakers to bake more. Towards nine in the morning, all the shops and houses in Paris were shut up, and no person thought themselves safe. Troops were sent into all the market-places, and detachments to all the bakers. This day the bakers still kept their guards, and the light horse protect all the streets. All is quiet at present; about 120 of the mutineers have been taken, who will be made examples of. — The lieutenant of the police has had his place taken from him for not using proper measures in the present circumstances. An order has been issued out forbidding any baker from selling bread under the common price."

"*London, May* 16. The want of corn is so great all over France, that the King has issued an edict, allowing to all vessels, as well French as foreigners, that shall arrive with foreign corn in any French ports, from the 15th inst. to the

1st

1ſt of Auguſt enſuing, a premium of 18 ſols for every quintal of wheat, and 12 ſols for every quintal of rye, and all ſuch ſhips are to be exempt from paying any duty of freight, or any other ſort, in any French port, during the above period.'

"*Paris, May* 15. The rioters, who have committed many exceſſes in ſeveral places, went to Mery on the Ouſe, where they pillaged a boat laden with bread, and excited the inhabitants to join them. The curate, by many affecting exhortations, which he made in all the villages where he went, determined the pariſhioners to return what they had taken, both of corn and flour. The King, being informed of the conduct of the curate, has granted him a penſion of 1200 livres on the firſt vacant benefice.—The reſtitutions begun at Mery, and are going forward daily on all ſides, either in returning the things themſelves or money. The King has publiſhed a pardon to all who are not chiefs in theſe riots, but who have been either ſeduced or forced among them, on condition of their returning, either in kind or in money, all the corn, flour, and bread, they have either taken, or forced people to ſell under the current price."

"*Paris, May* 11. Tranquillity is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed in this capital; but the robbers who committed all the exceſſes which have for ſome time paſt deſolated the town and country, continue their rapines with greater ſucceſs. While we are purſuing one road, they take to another, plunder the mills, millers, and magazines, ill-treat and menace all who reſiſt them. A great body of troops are drawn together in the centre of the kingdom, who guarded the frontiers, and it is now computed that theſe conſiſt of above 60,000 men. Notwithſtanding this ſuccour, Metz, Nancy, Noyen, and many other places, could not be preſerved from pillage. In the laſt-mentioned town, there was a ſharp combat, in which many perſons were killed, and upwards of forty made priſoners. Some of the plunderers were alſo killed at Pont Saint Maixans, and others taken.—It is remarked, that thoſe who are taken have plenty of money; which gives riſe to a ſuſpicion, that powerful movers are behind the curtain; ſome of whom are already known, their perſons ſeized and ſent to the Baſtile. The priſons overflow with the numbers already taken."

"*Paris, May* 11. By the meaſures taken for more than ſix weeks paſt by the comptroller general, ſome corn is arrived in the ports of Marſeilles and Havre-de-Grace, which is diſtributing for the ſupply of thoſe provinces that are in want."

"*Paris, May* 12. His Majeſty, to prevent any oppoſition his edict might meet with, which appoints the Grand Provoſt to judge the perſons arreſted, and to arreſt other authors of the revolt, went himſelf to his parliament the 8th, and held a bed of juſtice, with no other view but to enregiſter the edict he brought; which he ſaw done. The preference which he gives of his confidence to the Grand Provoſt before his parliament, mortifies that body very much. Such conduct has no example ſince the foundation of the monarchy.

The 9th there was a very extraordinary diſturbance at Noyon. The market was very thin, and a great number of buyers; the price was 54 livres per ſack; the people fixed it at 24, at which they took what there was, and paid for it. After this they went to M. le Clerc, the canon, whom they knew had about 400 ſacks, which he ſaid publicly he would not ſell till the price was 40 livres. They knocked at the door; and the canon not being at home, they ſent his ſervant to fetch him, and deſire him to bring the keys of his warehouſe with him, or they ſhould break open the doors; but they ſaid they would do nothing till they had his anſwer, which they deſired they might have ſoon. The canon ſoon came; the chiefs of the people offered him 24 livres per ſack for his corn, and told him, if he refuſed it, they would take it by force. The canon took their offer, and had all his corn well paid for."

"*Paris, May* 14. On Wedneſday an officer belonging to the Queen, named Carré, was executed, for having favoured the mutineers in the late riſing, and for ſtriking one of the muſqueteer-guards, for not favouring the eſcape of ſome that were taken priſoners. The next day were executed at the Greve two of the rioters, one an apprentice to a barber, and the other a journeyman; one of whom had broken open a baker's door, and the other for inciting the mutiny. When they arrived at the gallows,

in order to be refcued, they cried out, "That they were dying for bread! to our fuccour, Friends." Their cries, however, were vain, as moft of thofe who attended, thought they highly deferved the punifhment they fuffered."

"*Paris, May* 19. After the difturbances which happened laft week, people were very apprehenfive of further bad confequences, particularly on Saturday, the great market-day here: but, happily, the tranquillity of this city is perfectly reftored, owing to the prudent and vigorous order of the King, who commanded that bread fhould remain at the fame price, referving to himfelf the cognifance of every thing that had paffed, and likewife the punifhment of the rioters, of whom there are upwards of 180 in prifon. Two men and one woman were hanged laft Monday."

"*Paris, May* 21. The moft confiderable and moft dangerous of the late infurrections was at Soiffons. Two battalions were fent thither, and on market-day the citizens were under arms to guard the coaft of the river for the paffage of the corn; notwithftanding which, the difturbances began again on the 13th inftant, when there was a moft horrible flaughter. The troops and the citizens had fome difpute, and fired at each other, by which fourteen on one fide or other were killed, and many wounded. The revolters took this opportunity of pillaging houfes and warehoufes without its being poffible to take any more than two of them. — In the night of the 13th, fix farmers houfes were burnt down, and three villages pillaged, and the marechauffee and a company of cavalry repulfed. Crefpy in Vallois fhared the fame fate: the rioters pillaged from houfe to houfe; and that they might meet with no refiftance from the people, they diftributed among them the bread, meat, beer, and wine, which they found in the houfes. They likewife carried off the plate and money. They were about 70 in number, all well armed, and very refolute. Their entry into that place was fo precipitate and fecret, that the magiftrates could not get any thing in order to receive them. The inhabitants were fo terrified that they were more eager to fubmit than to expofe their lives againft the pillagers. Their principal place of refuge was the foreft of St Gondi. Lafore has neither been pillaged nor threatened.

Nothing tranfpires concerning the caufe of this commotion. Two of the rioters have been hanged on the Place de Greve, one at Verfailles, three at Senlis, four at Compeigne, five at St Germain, and the prifons are overloaded with them."

"*Paris, May* 24. Crefpy and its environs have been very much expofed to the pillagers. Madame de Rouvray, who refides at her chateau about a league from that place, was plundered by about fixty or feventy of the rioters. She found out eighteen of them; and upon the complaints fhe made to the court, fourteen of them were taken, and condemned to be hanged immediately in the court-yard of the chateau, which was done accordingly. This is the moft confiderable execution there has been yet.

Noyon, which is the town where the corn for the confumption of Paris is kept, continues to carry on its trade; but the boats which bring the corn are efcorted by detachments of troops.

Since the King's ordinance of the 12th, tranquillity is eftablifhed, and many of the rioters have furrendered, and returned home to profit by the clemency of his Majefty. The magiftrates regifter them as they furrender, and they are not too clofely interrogated."

"*Paris, May* 23. The King has publifhed a general pardon to all concerned in the late infurrections, on condition that they return quietly to their feveral occupations, and keep in their refpective parifhes; which has had a very happy effect, moft of the country-people being already returned to their habitations. This pardon, however, doth not extend to the ringleaders of thefe infurrections, after whom the ftricteft fearch continues to be made."

## ITALY.

"*London, May* 10. By a letter from Florence we learn, that the fituation of the pretender is truly deplorable. His finances are limited almoft to poverty, and the Cardinal York, being a bigot of the firft enthufiafm, fquanders his eccleiaftical revenues upon the trumperies of the church, without adminiftering much to the wants of his brother. Thus circumftanced, the pretender is little more than able to keep a carriage; and on this carriage he is not allowed any en gu armorial. He is exceedingly corpulent, owing to a total difufe of exercife; and

his face is remarkably carbuncled, from an exceſſive indulgence of the bottle, to which he conſtantly flees as a refuge from reflection."

SPAIN.

"*Cadiz, April* 25. An order has been ſent to the health-office here, to put all veſſels coming from any of the ports of Portugal under a long quarantine, on account of a contagious diſtemper which has broken out in a ſmall town on the coaſt, about four leagues to the northward of the rock of Liſbon, called Ericota, and has been fatal to many of the inhabitants, and had alſo reached ſome of the neighbouring villages." *Lond. gaz.*

Extraordinary warlike preparations are making all over this kingdom.

"*Hague, May* 2. According to the laſt advices from Madrid, the warlike preparations making there are of ſuch a formidable nature, that every body ſeems alarmed at them. The colonels of all the regiments have received orders to grant no leave of abſence to any officers, and to recal all who are from their corps; and it is aſſerted that a fleet from Carthagena is ordered to join one at Cadiz: all which it is ſuppoſed muſt have ſome other meaning than an expedition againſt the ſtates of Barbary."

"*From the Groyne, April* 15. The fleet which has juſt ſailed from Ferrol was this morning plainly ſeen from hence. It conſiſts of fifteen ſail, viz. two ſhips of the line, three frigates, five flutes, three bomb-ketches, and two tranſports. Beſides a large number of marines, this fleet has on board the two regiments of Toledo and Savoy, each of two battalions, and 100 men of the royal corps of artillery."

"*Cadiz, May* 2. We have now here a fleet of at leaſt 120 ſail, large and ſmall, with infantry and horſe on board, ready to ſail with the firſt wind. They are intended, it is ſaid, to join a ſquadron at Carthagena."

"*Barcelona, May* 9. All ſorts of ammunition, with proviſions, a complete hoſpital, vaſt quantities of ſtraw, ſcaling-ladders, and above 3000 faſcines, have been put on board 150 tranſports, and we began this morning to imbark three battalions of Spaniſh guards, three ditto of the Walloon guards, of 700 men each; two battalions of the regiment of Arragon; two of the Iriſh regiment, with the two companies of grenadiers; a battalion of the King's regiment; a ditto of the regiment of Guadalaxara, a ſquadron of cavalry, and one of dragoons, with their horſes; 120 ſoldiers and ſix officers choſen from the Swiſs regiment of Col. Buch, who imbarks in quality of Major-General; 100 men choſen from the artillery, and a great number of picked officers of the train; ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons, a comptroller general, a treaſurer, commiſſaries of war, &c. The whole left this place this afternoon, and is to ſail for Carthagena, which is the rendezvous of all the other convoys. We compute at 9000 the troops imbarked at this place, and at 15,000 thoſe on board the other convoys. We are totally ignorant of the deſtination of this armament, of which M. de Zevallos, or Count O'Reilly, Lieutenant-General, is to have the command."

"*London, May* 30. The Spaniſh naval armament lately fitted out, conſiſts of thirteen ſail of the line; on board of which there are imbarked 9500 of the beſt troops Spain can boaſt. There are alſo one regiment of cavalry. The ſhips are ballaſted with bricks. About 200 bricklayers, and about an equal number of carpenters, are alſo imbarked for the ſervice of this expedition. The deſtination of this fleet is againſt the port of Tetuan, and the iſland of Mogador."

BARBARY.

"*Hague, April* 29. Some authentic letters from Mogador, dated Feb. 15. mention, that the Emperor of Morocco has ſent letters to the governor of that place, and to that of the port, with orders to them, not in any reſpect to inſult the ſubjects of the States-General eſtabliſhed in his country, nor any of the merchant-ſhips which trade to that port; but, on the contrary, to aſſure them that both themſelves and their effects may depend upon the moſt perfect ſecurity; as it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all thoſe who diſobey his orders on that head, be ſeverely puniſhed. Moreover, this prince offers all the Dutch captains who aſk it, paſſports, which enable them to carry on their trade all along the coaſt in ſafety."

"*Algiers, March* 1. The 16th ult. arrived, and caſt anchor in this road, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Alarm, of 24 guns, and about 180 men. The Dey, on being informed of the object of his miſſion, cauſed him to be ſaluted with 21 cannon; which the Captain returned.

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The Captain then landing, was introduced to the Dey, to whom he delivered a letter from the Grand Signior, in which his Highneſs exhorts the Dey amicably to terminate the differences that had ariſen between that regency and England. Some days after, the Engliſh Captain went on ſhore to have his audience of leave of the Dey; when the latter, beſides an anſwer to the Grand Signior's letter, delivered to him a letter to his Britannic Majeſty, in which he demands a new conſul to be ſent. The Captain ſeemed much ſatisfied with his reception here; and the Algerines are as well pleaſed with his conduct. The 23d he ſailed for Port Mahon."

"*London, May* 30. A letter from Algiers, of March 1. informs us, that when the Engliſh frigate the Alarm, from Port Mahon, lately caſt anchor in that place, the Captain, in his audience with the Dey, was told thus. —"With reſpect to the letters, I ſhall return proper anſwers to them; but for the reſt, I am, and will continue to be, maſter of my own actions, and I never will again permit that conſul to ſet foot in my dominions, whoſe conduct has diſpleaſed me. I owe the Engliſh no ſort of enmity: I have demonſtrated my friendſhip for that nation on a variety of occaſions, though one of your ſhips ſtole away, in a clandeſtine manner, both the ſecretary and phyſician of your conſul; a meaſure that might be conſtrued an open rupture: but notwithſtanding this piece of treachery, I have neither ſeized your veſſels, nor declared them lawful prizes."—The Captain replied, "That his Britannic Majeſty equally diſapproved of this ſtep, and had ordered the commander to be broken." This the Dey did not ſeem to credit; however, it was agreed, that peace ſhould be renewed on the ancient footing, and the Captain was to repair forthwith on board his ſhip, and ſail, without delay, for Toulon, from whence it was ſtipulated that he ſhould ſet out poſt for London, lay his report before the King, and return to Algiers with a new conſul, and then the Dey would ſend an ambaſſador to his Britannic Majeſty, to inform him of what had paſſed."

## British West Indies.

"*London, May* 11. Yeſterday the following advices were received from St Vincent's, dated March 23.

*Letter from the commanding officer at Rabaca to the Lieutenant-Governor Morris, in King ſtown, St Vincent's.*

"SIR, *Rabaca, March* 19. 1775. This moment one of the party who went with Mr Rinton on a ſurvey, came and told me, that they were attacked by a number of run-away negroes, and that Mr Rinton and ſeveral others had been killed. One of them was brought here ſhot through the head. I ſent immediately as many men as I could properly ſpare, and I keep the reſt until your order; and am, &c. J. C. Schlosser, Lieut. 60th regiment."

Lt-Gov. Morris communicated the above letter to the gentlemen of the aſſembly of St Vincent, and informed them, that as ſoon as he received it, he immediately ſent to Calligna to acquaint Col. Cane of it, and to have proper meaſures taken; and alſo diſpatched to the barracks here and at Barrawallee the neceſſary orders for ſtrongly reinforcing from both theſe places the different outpoſts; and, in ſhort, that he had taken every precaution to prevent any ill conſequences from this unhappy affair.

The aſſembly ſent an anſwer to the Lieutenant Governor's letter, in which they return him thanks for the early information he had given them of the outrage and murder; and expreſs their concern at the ſtate of the unfortunate ſufferers.

The following is the copy of a ſecond letter which the Lieutenant-Governor received from Lieut. Schloſſer.

"SIR, *Rabaca, March* 22. 1775. I am deſired by the Caribbs to acquaint you, that they are going to bring in the runaway negroes, dead or alive; and this very morning Bigot and Simon, with all their people, came and brought the heads of two negroes, who were of the number of thoſe who killed Mr Rinton. I ordered them to be ſtuck upon a ſtick cloſe to the port. I am, &c.

J. C. Schlosser."

Lt-Gov. Morris ſent the above letter to the gentlemen of the aſſembly, and recommended to them, and to all the inhabitants, the utmoſt circumſpection, and watchfulneſs over their own and neighbours land, leſt individuals ſhould ſuffer more from the revenge of thoſe irritated unhappy wretches, than the public will, at leaſt for ſome time, reap benefit."

## ENGLAND.

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills:

To theſe, by commiſſion, May 22.

*An act to continue, for a limited time, ſo much of an act 13° Geo. III. "for granting to his Majeſty a ſum of money, to be raiſed by exchequer bills, and to be advanced and applied in the manner and upon the terms therein mentioned, for the relief of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies," as obliges the ſaid company to export annually goods and merchandizes of the growth, product, or manufacture of G. Britain, to their ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, to a certain value.*

*An act to permit the importation of painted earthen ware (except galley-tiles) the manufacture of Europe, to be ſold in G. Britain; and for charging the ſame with a duty ad valorem.* — By this act, notwithſtanding an act 1° Edw. IV. which prohibited the importation of painted wares for ſale, any ſort of painted earthen ware, being the manufacture of Europe, except galley-tiles, is allowed to be imported into and ſold in G. Britain: but inſtead of a duty of 10 d. per lb. as rated in the additional books of rates of 12° Geo. I. which is to ceaſe, it is to pay 12 l. 10 s. for every 100 l. *ad valorem*, to be aſcertained by the oath of the importer; and the act commences from and after June 20. 1775.

*An act for enabling the two univerſities in England, the four univerſities in Scotland, and the ſeveral colleges of Eaton, Weſtminſter, and Winchester, to hold in perpetuity their copy-right in books given or bequeathed to the ſaid univerſities and colleges, for the advancement of uſeful learning, and other purpoſes of education; and for amending ſo much of an act 8° Anne, as relates to the delivery of books to the warehouſe keeper of the ſtationers company, for the uſe of the libraries therein mentioned.*

*An act to permit the free importation of raw goat ſkins into this kingdom, for a limited time.* — after June 20. 1775, five years, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament; the ſkins to be duly entered, or to be liable to pay the former duties. The deſign of the act is, to encourage and improve the manufacture of red, green, and blue leather.

*An act for encouraging the manufactures of rapeoil and other vegetable oils in this kingdom, by reducing the duties on rapeſeed, and other ſeeds producing oil, imported from Ireland; and for allowing the free importation of rape-cakes, for manure, from Ireland, to this kingdom.* — After Aug. 1. 1775, when middling Britiſh rapeſeed ſhall appear, according to the methods directed to be taken for aſcertaining the prices of grain, to be at or above 17 l. 10 s. per laſt, all former duties on ſuch ſeed imported from Ireland ſhall ceaſe, and in lieu thereof 1 s. per laſt, and no more, ſhall be paid; and after the ſaid 1ſt of Auguſt, rape-cakes for manure may be imported from Ireland duty free.

*An act to repeal an act 31° Eliz. "againſt the erecting and maintaining of cottages."*

*An act to reſtrain the negotiation of promiſſory notes and inland bills of exchange, under a limited ſum, within that part of G. Britain called England.*

*An act to impower juſtices of the peace to adminiſter oaths, where any penalty is to be levied, or diſtreſs to be made, in purſuance of any act of parliament wherein the ſame is not expreſsly directed.*

*An act for admeaſuring waggons, and other carriages, uſed in loading coals on board ſhips, at the ſeveral ports of this kingdom, in the ſame manner as at the ports of Newcaſtle and Sunderland.*

*An act for veſting in James Watt, engineer, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, the ſole uſe and property of certain ſteam-engines, commonly called Fire-engines, of his invention, deſcribed in the ſaid act, throughout his Majeſty's dominions, for a limited time.*

*An act for allowing the officer appointed to mark or ſtamp the weights to be made uſe of in weighing the gold and ſilver coin of this kingdom, in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to take certain fees in the execution of his office.*

*An act for amending and rendering more effectual, an act 11° Geo. III. "for regulating and improving the fiſheries in the river Tweed, and the rivers and ſtreams running into the ſame, and alſo within the mouth or entrance of the ſaid rivers."*

*An act for altering, explaining, and amending, ſeveral acts of the parliament of Scotland, reſpecting colliers, coalbearers, and ſalters.*

*An act for enabling his Majeſty to licenſe a play-houſe in the town of Manchester in the county palatine of Lancaſter.*

*An act to repeal two acts made in the parliament of Scotland, June 28. 1633, (intitled, "Act anent the clan Gregour,") and*

June

*June* 15. 1693, (*intitled*, "*Act for the juſticiary in the highlands*)," *ſo far as relates to the Mac Gregours; and to revive an act of the ſaid parliament, of April* 26. 1661, *relative to the people called Mac Gregours.*

Seventeen public bills relating to matters of police, of which only three relate to Scotland, viz.

*An act to continue the term of an act,* 22° *Geo. II. for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of beer and ale which ſhall be ſold or vended, brewed, brought in, or tapped for ſale, within the town of Anſtruther-Eaſter, and liberties thereof.*

*An act for extending the duty of two pennies Scots, or one ſixth part of a penny Sterling, payable on every pint of ale and beer vended or ſold in the village of Port-Glaſgow, and the privileges thereof, over the town of Newark; for ſupplying the inhabitants of Port-Glaſgow and Newark with freſh water; for paving, cleaning, lighting, and watching, the ſtreets of the ſaid two towns; for erecting public markets therein; for repairing and keeping in repair the breaſt and eaſt and weſt quays of the harbour of Port-Glaſgow; and other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

*An act to continue the term of an act* 22° *Geo. II. for repairing and widening the ſeveral roads in the county of Peebles, leading from Tweedſmuirs, towards the city of Edinburgh, by Blythe bridge, La Mancha, and Wham, and by Linton and Carlops, and from Ingleſton, through Carlops, until all the ſaid roads join the limits of the county of Edinburgh.*

And forty four private bills.

And to theſe, by the King, May 26.

*An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year* 1775.

*An act for redeeming the ſum of one million of the capital ſtocks of three pounds per centum annuities, in the manner, and on the terms therein mentioned; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.*

*An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year* 1775; *and for giving and appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament.*

*An act for ſettling Buckingham Houſe* [xxiv. 272. 359.] *with the appurtenances, upon the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive his Majeſty, in lieu of his Majeſty's palace of Somerſet Houſe; for enabling the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury to ſell and diſpoſe of Ely Houſe, in Holborn, and for applying the money to ariſe by ſale thereof, together with other monies, in erecting and eſtabliſhing public offices in Somerſet Houſe; and for embanking certain parts of the river Thames, lying within the bounds of the manor of the Savoy; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

*An act for the encouragement of the fiſheries carried on from G. Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in Europe, and for ſecuring the return of the fiſhermen, ſailors, and others, employed in the ſaid fiſheries, to the ports thereof, at the end of the fiſhing-ſeaſon.*

*An act for amending and explaining an act* 14° *Geo. III. intitled, "An act to eſtabliſh a fund towards further defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government, within the province of Quebec in America."*

*An act for allowing the cloathing and accoutrements neceſſary for his Majeſty's forces, paid out of his Majeſty's revenues ariſing in the kingdom of Ireland, to be exported from thence to the places where ſuch forces are ordered to ſerve; and for granting a bounty upon flax-ſeed imported into Ireland for a limited time.*

*An act to explain and amend an act* 10° *Geo. III. intitled, "An act to enable the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons to iſſue his warrants, to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall die during the receſs of parliament;" and for enabling the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons to make out new writs, for the choice of members to ſerve in parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall, during the receſs of parliament, become, by ſucceſſion, Peers of Great Britain, and be ſummoned to parliament; and for ſuſpending the execution of the ſaid act, with reſpect to the borough of Shaftſbury in the county of Dorſet, during the next receſs of parliament.*

*An act for applying the funds provided for rebuilding the offices of the ſix clerks of the King's court of chancery, by an act* 14° *Geo. III. intitled, "An act for rebuilding the office of the ſix clerks of the King's court of chancery, and for uniting offices for the regiſter and accountant general of the ſaid court, for the better preſerving the records, decrees, orders, and books of account, kept in ſuch offices," in building offices for the ſaid ſix clerks, in the garden of Lincoln's inn, inſtead of rebuilding the preſent ſix*

clerks

*clerks office in Chancery-lane; and for other purposes.*

*An act for enlarging the term of letters-patent granted by his present Majesty, to William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, chemist, for the sole use and exercise of a discovery of certain materials for making porcelain, in order to enable Richard Champion, of Bristol, merchant, (to whom the said letters-patent have been assigned), to carry the said discovery into effectual execution for the benefit of the public.*

A police-bill, and eight private bills; none of which relate to Scotland.

After which the King made the following speech to both Houses.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I Cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct during the course of this important session.

You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable; you have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions, of my subjects in America: and I am perswaded, that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace. Nothing on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honour and interest of my kingdoms, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquillity.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the chearfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I have nothing to desire of you but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have, in these times, distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad.

Then the parliament was prorogued.

When the Commons attended the King in the House of Peers, May 26. the Speaker, previous to the royal assent's being given to the bills, delivered himself to the following purport.

"SIR, Your faithful Commons present to you three money-bills; the first, for raising money by loans on exchequer-bills for the service of the year 1775; the second, for establishing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000*l.* three per cent. annuities, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the other, for appropriating the surpluses of the sinking fund for the service of the current year. These are all necessary grants; but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could justify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cause of this expence; and I trust, that when the people of America see, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws: if, on the contrary, they should persist in their resolutions, and that the sword must be drawn, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and support the supremacy of this legislature. —— A great part of the session has been taken up in determining complaints respecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wisdom of the last parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praise justly due to the committees who have acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and so fully in discharge of their own consciences. — On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purposes for which it was appropriated."

"*Admiralty-office, April 26.* The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being informed,

informed, that, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's pleaſure ſignified to his conſuls reſiding in foreign parts, ſeveral maſters of ſhips and veſſels belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects, which have come into the ports where they the ſaid conſuls reſide, have, upon their demand, refuſed to produce to them the paſſes which they have received, in order to their indorſing the ſame in the manner they are required to do: Their Lordſhips do therefore give notice, That it is expected all ſuch maſters of ſhips or veſſels coming into any port where there is any ſuch conſul, do, at their peril, ſtrictly comply with his Majeſty's pleaſure, by producing to them the paſſes in their poſſeſſion; and that when any ſhip or veſſel belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects ſhall be ſold at any port abroad where a Britiſh miniſter or conſul doth reſide, their maſters do deliver to ſuch miniſter or conſul their paſs; or, if no ſuch miniſter or conſul, tranſmit them, as ſoon as poſſibly they can, to this office, in order to their being cancelled; that they may not, to the prejudice of the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects, fall into the hands of foreigners; otherwiſe their bonds will be put in ſuit with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law. And their Lordſhips do hereby give notice to all maſters of ſhips or veſſels belonging to his Majeſty's ſubjects, who may receive paſſes either from this office, or from any of the Governors of his Majeſty's foreign iſlands or plantations, That, by an act paſſed in the 4th year of his late Majeſty, it is made felony, without benefit of the clergy, if any eraſement or alteration whatever ſhall be found made in ſuch paſſes."

"*London, April* 29. Yeſterday the Hon. William Tryon, Governor of New York, took leave of his Majeſty, and on Monday will ſet out to imbark for his government."

"*London, May* 23. The Lords of Trade have ordered an accurate ſurvey to be made of all the ſouthern diſtricts in North America belonging to the crown of Great Britain, under the inſpection of William Gerrard de Brahm, Eſq; who is ſailed in his Majeſty's ſhip Cherokee for that purpoſe."

"*London, June* 2. Orders are ſtuck up at the war-office, that all perſons who accept of commiſſions in any of his Majeſty's foreign garriſons, will be expected in future to reſide where their ſeveral corps are quartered."

"*Dover, April* 22. On Saturday afternoon Amiral Greig, with ſix Ruſſian men of war, arrived in Dover road; and the ſame evening weighed anchor, and ſailed for the Downs, where they were watered, and ſupplied with refreſhments. The order of quarantine was taken off on Wedneſday; ſince which time there has been an amazing trade at Deal, as the people are very full of money. The cleanlineſs on board will be a clear proof how much it preſerves the lives of the ſailors, as the Admiral declared, that during the eight months not a ſingle man died out of the 3000, the complement of the ſquadron."

"*Portſmouth, May* 31. Yeſterday arrived at the Mother-bank two Ruſſian men of war from the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Baſhall."

"*London, May* 25. Orders are iſſued for the guardſhips at Plymouth to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and marines with all poſſible ſpeed; and ſeveral houſes of rendezvous are opened in Wapping, and the adjacent parts, for entering ſailors for his Majeſty's ſervice."

"*St James's May* 17. Advice has been received of the ſafe arrival of the Anſon, with the Judges on board, at Fort St George, on the 20th of September laſt, and the Aſhburnham, with Gen. Clavering, Col. Monſon, and Mr Francis, on the 21ſt; and that they ſailed together, on the 24th of the ſame month, for Bengal." [52.] *Lond. gaz.*

## SCOTLAND.

The general aſſembly of the church of Scotland met, at Edinburgh, on *Thurſday, May* 25. [xxxvi. 277.] —— After a ſermon, from Rom. x. 1. by Dr Robert Henry, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, moderator of the preceding aſſembly, before the King's Commiſſioner, Charles Lord Cathcart, the aſſembly convened, and unanimouſly choſe Dr David Shaw, miniſter at Coylton, to be moderator.

A letter was produced from Mr Edmondſton, ſub-clerk of the aſſembly, begging to be excuſed from attending this aſſembly, and recommending Mr George Cairncroſs to officiate for him: which requeſt was granted; and Mr Cairncroſs officiated as aſſiſtant ſubclerk, as he has done for ſome years paſt. [xxx. 270.].

*Friday, May* 26. On report of a committee, the following miniſters were appointed

pointed to lecture and preach in the forenoon, and to preach in the afternoon, before the Commiſſioner, viz. Mr William Macqubae, at St Quivox, in the forenoon, and Mr James Meek, at Cambuſiang, in the afternoon, of Sunday, May 28.; and Mr Thomas Hardie, at Balingry, in the forenoon, and Mr John Stark, at Bolmerino, in the afternoon, of Sunday, June 4.—Which they did accordingly.

*Saturday, May* 27. A petition for the Rev. Meſſ. William Grant, Gordon, Stewart, Macaulay, Drummond, Graham, and Bruce, members of the preſbytery of Dumbarton, ſetting forth, That the meeting of that preſbytery held on the 28th of March laſt was diſſolved without any adjournment, ſo that no ſubſequent one could be regularly held, except as a *pro re nata* meeting upon due notice by the moderator to the ſeveral members; that, this circumſtance notwithſtanding, the moderator and certain other members held another meeting, and conſtituted themſelves a preſbytery, on the afternoon of that day; that the petitioners proteſted, that this meeting was irregular, and that all its proceedings ſhould be void; that nevertheleſs this meeting adjourned till the 2d of May, and on that day atteſted the commiſſions granted by the preſbytery and borough of Dumbarton to their repreſentatives in this aſſembly,—was read. The aſſembly, after hearing parties, and reaſoning, found, without a vote, the commiſſion to the members from the preſbytery not legally atteſted, and therefore rejected it; but ſuſtained the commiſſion from the borough.—Next ſederunt, on reading the minutes, (it being doubted, whether the preſbytery, as it had ſeparated without an adjournment, could legally meet till formally revived), the aſſembly appointed the preſbytery to meet on the third Tueſday of June, then to conſtitute, and to proceed in the exerciſe of their ordinary judicial functions.

*Monday, May* 29. A committee was appointed to draw up an addreſs of condolence to the King on the death of the Queen of Denmark.—Which having been preſented to the aſſembly next day, was approved of, and ſubſcribed by the Moderator in their preſence: and the Commiſſioner, at the aſſembly's requeſt, undertook to tranſmit it to his Majeſty.

The ſettlement of Grange parish was this day taken under conſideration. This parish became vacant on the 16th of October laſt, by the death of Mr Campbell, the late incumbent. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, is undiſputedly patron. That gentleman is abroad on his travels; and Lady Forbes his mother acts as his factrix and commiſſioner. She granted a preſentation in favour of Mr John Bonnyman; which was laid before the preſbytery of Strathbogie on the 29th of of March. The preſbytery, May 3. judged it neceſſary that Lady Forbes's rights ſhould be laid before them: and, though her procurator pleaded, that her Ladyſhip's managing her ſon's affairs as commiſſioner in his abſence was notorious, that no preſentation was lodged by Sir William himſelf, and that the commiſſion from Sir William to her Ladyſhip, probably contained family-tranſactions of a very intereſting nature, improper to be publicly known; yet the preſbytery agreed, by a very great majority, that a production of the rights called for was neceſſary; but, on her procurator's inſiſting to be allowed a competent time, they allowed a fortnight for that purpoſe.

On the 17th of May, Lady Forbes's procurator craved a further time for producing the powers. This was oppoſed by a procurator for the Earl Fife, principal heritor in the pariſh, and for Mr Innes of Edingight, who inſiſted, that no further time ſhould be allowed, that the preſentation ſhould be rejected, and that as ſix months were elapſed ſince the vacancy, the preſbytery ſhould declare the right of preſentation for this vice to have devolved upon themſelves, and proceed to exerciſe it. To this the preſbytery agreed, by a great majority, and gave judgement accordingly; appointing to meet on the 28th of June to take the neceſſary ſteps for the ſpeedy ſettlement of the pariſh.—From which ſentence an appeal was taken to the aſſembly.

It was pleaded for Lady Forbes, That as the preſbytery knew that her Ladyſhip tranſacted all the affairs of her ſon, that circumſtance alone, without any ſpecial written commiſſion, did validate her preſentation; that the ſix months allowed for preſenting muſt be computed from the time at which the patron may probably have come to the knowledge of the vacancy, which in this caſe they reckoned two months after the death of the laſt incumbent,

incumbent, so that the six months would not be run till the 16th of June; that longer time for production of Lady Forbes's powers should be allowed; and that it is inconsistent with equity to take parties short, and forfeit them of their rights, on a single failure to comply with a judicial appointment, more especially when the court that pronounces the judgement are to be the gainers by it.

On the other hand, it was pleaded for the Earl Fife, &c. That presenting to a vacant charge is no act of ordinary administration, but, if exercible at all by a factor, the right must be conveyed, not in general terms, but *nominatim*; that though a patron may dispose of his right of presentation altogether, yet he cannot impower any other person to exercise that right for a single term, nor by a factor without instructions as to the person presented; that on a contrary supposition, patrons that did not chuse to take the government-oaths, might fill up the vacant charge by their factors, who might qualify for that purpose; that tho' there be evidence of Lady Forbes's, there is none of Sir William's having qualified, and the presumption is that he has not, as he came of age in foreign parts; that the *jus devolutum* takes place if no presentation be given in within the six months, without regard to the patron's probable knowledge of the vacancy; and that one month was sufficient to have conveyed the intelligence to Italy, and the remaining five months were more than sufficient for sending a presentation to Strathbogie.

Parties were heard, and the assembly having reasoned on the affair, came to the following resolution without a vote. "The assembly do allow the appellants to produce to the presbytery of Strathbogie, on or before the third Wednesday of July next, on which day the said presbytery is hereby appointed to meet, what writings or evidences they have in support of the presentation that has been already granted by Lady Forbes; and the assembly do remit the affair to the said presbytery, with this instruction, that they shall on the above-mentioned day, whether any farther evidence be produced or not, take the whole cause under consideration, and give judgement thereupon according to the rules of the church."

*Tuesday, May* 30. A representation of the trustees of the widows fund was referred to a committee to meet with these trustees.

The assembly took into consideration the report of the committe appointed by the preceding assembly, to inquire into the facts charged against Mr Finlay, in relation to his behaviour in admitting Mr Thomson as minister of St Ninian's [xxxvi. 446.]; and the assembly adopted the advice and opinion with which the committee's report concludes, viz. "That in case Mr Finlay shall make such acknowledgements to the next general assembly as may show that he has a due sense of what may have been irregular and improper in his conduct at the admission of Mr Thomson to be minister of St Ninian's, and in particular as may serve to excuse him for his not having put the ordinary questions to Mr Thomson at that time, or for any other neglect into which he may have fallen; in that case the committee humbly think it advisable for the general assembly to pronounce a mild censure upon Mr Finlay; but if Mr Finlay shall decline or refuse to make any such acknowledgement, the general assembly should order a libel to be raised against him, and proceeded in according to the rules of the church."

The proceedings of the preceding assembly on this affair, and the minutes of and the evidence taken before the committee, were all read. From the minutes it appears that the following paper was given in to the committee on the 29th of June by Mr Finlay, viz.

"Sir, It makes me easy and confident, that my cause has been committed by the general assembly to judges so respectable and discerning; I will therefore lay before you a short narrative of that transaction which gave ground to the complaint. I will appeal to my brethren of the presbytery for the truth of what I assert, and will rest in the candour of the committee, that no advantage shall be taken of what I am now to relate.

I need not mention the disagreeable situation in which the presbytery of Stirling found themselves after the decision of the last general assembly. I can declare, with great truth, that in going to the presbytery which succeeded that assembly, I had no other views, than to advise and assist in carrying the assembly's sentence into execution. It was however suggested on the road, by one of my brethren, in joke, that now we might

have an opportunity of Mr Thomſon's being perſonally preſent, when, to avoid bodily harm, he might be admitted at the preſbytery-table. This, though the ſubject of merriment for a little, I offered, as moderator of the preſbytery, and in their name, to perform. The impropriety of ſo rath a ſtep ſoon rendered us ſerious; when we began to think of the leaſt and leaſt exceptionable way for ourſelves of admitting Mr Thomſon. The dodge it by parts, in imitation of the preſbytery of Hamilton, occurred to ſome; and other expedients were propoſed to leſſen the odium of ſo diſagreeable a ſervice. In this embarraſſed ſituation I undertook ſtill to perform the task at the preſbytery-table. It was ſuſpected Mr Thomſon's not coming up would defeat the good intentions of the preſbytery in executing the aſſembly's ſentence; and therefore I was aſked to do the ſame ſervice in the mantle of St Ninian's, where it was preſumed the preſbytery would meet. This at firſt I abſolutely refuſed; but being urged, I at length complied, which was all the forwardneſs I diſcovered in the matter.

I will frankly own, that I and all my brethren had been a good deal fretted with Mr Thomſon's behaviour. We had been often amuſed and flattered with the hope, that Mr Thomſon, ſo ſoon as every thing was in his power, would relinquiſh his claim, and give up this very diſagreeable ſettlement. In a conference we had with him ſome time before, we were credulous enough to hope for ſuch healing conſequences. Full of theſe ideas, and sharpened by Mr Thomſon's conduct, I went home, and thought on the charge now condemned of, never once intending to deliver it in public. The mantle-door being locked, and a numerous mob clamouring and hiſſing, hurried me, contrary to my beſt purpoſes, into the kirk of St Ninian's. There I had no ſermon to deliver; and in this confuſion could recollect nothing but that charge or addreſs I had prepared, which, tho' in every ſentence is different from the complaint pleaded, yet I am ſenſible received too much edge from the particular circumſtances we were in, and the too fond expectations I entertained.

I muſt however declare, that I meant nothing diſreſpectful to the general aſſembly, or hurtful to Mr Thomſon. If any expreſſions, which are forgotten, or ſuppoſed, have been otherwiſe conſtructed, it gives me real concern. — If I have erred in this reſpect, it is an error of judgement only, and I ſubmit myſelf to your correction for the ſame; which I hope, from your candour and generoſity, will be mild, eſpecially when you conſider the hard ſervice in which I was engaged, and the circumſtances attending it.

Upon the whole, I would humbly hope, that this committee will diſmiſs all further inquiry into the matter, and give ſuch a favourable report to the next general aſſembly as in their wiſdom and humanity they ſhall ſee proper."

Mr Finlay appeared at the bar of the aſſembly of his own accord, and made an acknowledgement, which he dictated to the clerk, viz.

"I am ſenſible, that my charge to Mr Thomſon at St Ninian's has made a great noiſe in this kingdom, and given great offence to many of my brethren; and I acknowledge, that though that charge was calculated for a preſbytery-table, for which it was originally deſigned; yet it was by no means proper for a pulpit, for which indeed I never intended it. I alſo acknowledge, that my neglecting to put the queſtions to Mr Thomſon, uſually put to intrants upon ſuch occaſions, was irregular, and contrary to form; and I am heartily ſorry on account of that omiſſion. I hope the Venerable Aſſembly will accept this frank acknowledgement of the impropriety and irregularity of my behaviour in theſe reſpects, and impute my having acted in this manner to the peculiarly difficult ſituation I was then in, rather than to any contempt of the authority of this church, the remoteſt tendency to which, if I know any thing of my own heart, I abhor; for I have given as ſtrong an inſtance of my obedience to the authority of this church as ever was known in it, as I admitted Mr Thomſon when no other member of the preſbytery was willing to admit him."

A warm debate enſued concerning the cenſure to be inflicted. One party was for ſuſpending Mr Finlay from acting in his judicative capacity *ſine die*; another, for appointing the Moderator to give him a ſharp rebuke from the chair; a third, for a rebuke from the chair ſimply, without making uſe of the word *ſharp*. The laſt, however, were brought to agree with the ſecond, for a ſharp rebuke. On the queſtion put, Suſpend,

or,

or, Rebuke ſharply? it carried, Rebuke 100, Suſpend 94. Accordingly Mr Finlay having been called for, was ſharply rebuked by the Moderator, for the impropriety and irregularity of his conduct in the admiſſion of Mr Thomſon.

*Wedneſday, May* 31. A petition for the preſbytery of Hamilton was read; ſetting forth, That James Lindſay and other perſons in the pariſh of Cambuſlang, did, on the 1ſt of September laſt, give in to the petitioners, met to admit Mr Meek miniſter of that pariſh, a paper, accuſing him of having taught, on different occaſions, erroneous, irreligious, and heretical doctrines; and after having been repeatedly called upon by the petitioners to prove their accuſation, they refuſed to do it till they ſhould find it convenient for themſelves; that, upon this refuſal, the petitioners held them as ſlanderers, and laid them under the leſſer excommunication, till they ſhould ſhew ſigns of their penitence, and ſubmit to a rebuke; that they appealed to the ſynod of Glaſgow and Air; who, on the 12th of April, reverſed the ſentence; and that the petitioners, thinking this reverſal injurious to themſelves, to the character and uſefulneſs of Mr Meek, and to the intereſt of religion, appealed to the aſſembly. The aſſembly, having reaſoned on the cauſe, did unanimouſly diſmiſs the proceſs, in reſpect the parties were not regularly before the preſbytery; and did ſet aſide the whole proceedure poſterior to the firſt of September laſt, had therein by the preſbytery of Hamilton, and ſynod of Glaſgow and Air; waving the conſideration of the conduct of the preſbytery of Hamilton on that day, reſpecting the objections offered by the pariſhioners of Cambuſlang: but ſuſtained the admiſſion of Mr Meek as miniſter of Cambuſlang.

*Thurſday, June* 1. By a report from the committee for overtures, the returns of preſbyteries to two overtures tranſmitted ſtand thus.

Concerning the age of ruling elders, at the aſſembly 1774, 28 agreed to the overture, 5 agreed with an amendment, and 5 were againſt it [xxxvi. 276.]. By returns to this aſſembly, 7 agreed to it, and 1 was againſt it. The committee propoſed to the aſſembly to retranſmit this overture, expreſſing their concern that many preſbyteries are ſo remiſs in ſending up their returns, and enjoining them to be more attentive to overtures tranſmitted, and to return their opinions upon them.

Concerning perſons licenſed or ordained in foreign parts [xxxvi. 275.], 11 agreed to the overture, 3 agreed with amendments, and 1 was againſt it. The committee overtured, that the aſſembly, conſidering the ſpecial importance of this overture, ſhould appoint the ſeveral ſynods, at each of their meetings before next aſſembly, to inquire at the preſbyteries within their bounds, whether or not they have conſidered this overture; and if any of them ſhall have not conſidered it, to injoin them to meet before the aſſembly, and comply with the aſſembly's appointment.

The aſſembly approved of the above report, and appointed accordingly.

The aſſembly recommended to all thoſe miniſters who have not yet made the collection appointed by the laſt aſſembly for the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, to make the ſame with all convenient ſpeed. [xxxvi. 276.]

On petitions for the officers of ſtate, and for Dugald Mactavith of Dunardie, patron, and the heritors, elders, and pariſhioners of North Knapdale, concurring with his preſentation, and a reference from the preſbytery of Inverary, the aſſembly agreed to adviſe the preſbytery of Inverary, to delay farther proceeding on the ſettlement of North Knapdale, for a reaſonable time, that the competing patrons may have an opportunity to have the right of preſentation decided by the civil court.

*Friday, June* 2. A petition of Mary Blackſtock in Windyhill in the pariſh of Ruthwell having been referred to the procurator, his opinion upon it was given in this day. The petitioner, in 1759, brought forth a child to Thomas Kennedy in Greenhill, and alledged ſhe had been married to him in 1758. He acknowledged the child to be his, but denied his being married. The preſbytery ordained them to ſatisfy for an irregular marriage; and, on Kennedy's perſiſting in his denial, prohibited them both from marrying any other perſons till the matter ſhould be cleared up. The aſſembly 1760, before whom this cauſe came, referred it to the commiſſion; who agreed, that the man and the woman ſhould be ſuſpended from ſealing ordinances till a proceſs ſhould be brought before the proper court, in order to have it decla-

red, whether there is or is not a marriage. Blackſtock ſays, that Kennedy, this ſentence notwithſtanding, took home a woman to his houſe, with whom he lives as man and wife; and that he began a proceſs of declarator of marriage many years ago, which, however, by ſome accident was not carried on, but now he has begun the proceſs anew. The procurator obſerves, that Blackſtock paid no regard to the opinion of the commiſſion; that ſhe has not brought a proceſs to declare her marriage for fifteen years, only ſays ſhe has now begun ſuch proceſs, without producing any evidence thereof; and that Kennedy's partner in the two, he is a ſober and diſcreet man, of great decency, and has three children in his preſent marriage: therefore the procurator was humbly of opinion, That as the eccleſiaſtical court cannot give an effectual and decisive judgement in the legality of the alledged marriage, nor in the legitimacy of Kennedy's children; and it appearing unjuſt, that theſe matters, after the full opinion of the commiſſion ſhould have been over and over underſtood for fifteen years, and perhaps are not formally intended by Blackſtock to be brought to an iſſue by legal diſcuſſion, that therefore the aſſembly ſhould follow out what ſeems to have been the opinion of the commiſſion in 1765, by renting the office of Blackſtock's petition, removing the impediment entirely from holding ordinances, and reſtoring him to all the privileges of the church; reſerving to Mary Blackſtock her declarator of marriage, and the conſiſtence of the proper eccleſiaſtical courts, when the time ſhall be produced, and laid before them.—The aſſembly gave judgement preciſely in terms of this opinion.

On the 20th of May the following overture from the synod of Dumfries was remitted to a committee, viz. "That before any perſon be inrolled as a ſtudent of divinity, he ſhall be examined with reſpect to his proficiency in the languages and philoſophy, by the preſbytery within whoſe bounds he reſides, and recommended by them as regular in his morals, and deſerving of encouragement to proceed in his ſtudies, and to enter on the buſineſs of divinity. And that when a ſtudent removes from the bounds of his preſbytery, he ſhall be furniſhed with an extract of his recommendation, together with a further atteſtation of his moral character, to be preſented to the preſbytery where he ſhall next reſide: and that to whatever diſtricts he ſhall remove, atteſtations ſhall be tranſmitted to the above purpoſe."—This day the committee having repreſented, that they had not had time to conſider the matter maturely, the aſſembly appointed a committee of nine miniſters and four ruling elders to draw up an overture upon it, to be reported to next aſſembly.

*Saturday, June* 3. A petition and complaint of William Lefly, George Chalmers, George Stevenſon, and Alexander Gordon, elders of the pariſh of Keith, (one of the five is dead), was taken under conſideration; a cauſe with which our readers are already acquainted [xxxvi. 330.]. In the petition and complaint given in to the committee for bills, it is ſaid, "It having been pleaded before the commiſſion, That there was neither libel, or any other regular form whatever upon which a ſentence could be founded, the queſtion was put, Reſind, or, Affirm? and it carried Affirm. Your petitioners proteſted for liberty to complain to the next Veſerable Aſſembly, in humble confidence that the whole proceedings againſt them will be found null."—In the printed petition and complaint, addreſſed to the aſſembly, there is, beſides a narrative, an extract of the whole proceedings before the preſbytery; and it is pleaded, "That ſentences of the commiſſion are ſubject to be reverſed by the ſupreme court;" for which deciſions are quoted; and it is added, "That the commiſſion did in this caſe exceed its powers, would ſeem to admit of no diſpute; as it ſurely will not be contended, that the powers of the commiſſion enable them to *make* a cauſe where there is *no* cauſe, and, in direct oppoſition to the poſitive laws of the church, and to the cleareſt juſtice and equity, to inflict a ſevere puniſhment, without a libel, without a proof, and without any record of the offence ſaid to have been committed." Mention is likewiſe made, of an interlocutor having been pronounced in the court of ſeſſion, finding, that the petitioners have no title to carry on the civil action there while diveſted of the office of elders.—The aſſembly, without a vote, diſmiſſed this petition, in reſpect there was no complaint in it of the commiſſion's having exceeded their powers.

A petition for the donors for purcha-

ing

fing and building the meeting-houſe at Dumfermline, occupied by the late Mr Thomas Gilleſpie, was taken in. Theſe donors laid the ſentence of the preceding aſſembly [xxxvi. 273.] before the preſbytery of Dunfermline, and prayed to be admitted, and the miniſter or preacher to be called by them, into the privileges of Miniſterial and Chriſtian communion with the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland. — A queſtion put by the preſbytery, and the anſwer given by the donors, ſhews the largeneſs of Dunfermline parith, viz. "Q. If the petitioners will come all to the church of Dunfermline, cannot it eaſily hold them all? A. The town and parish of Dunfermline conſiſt of above eight thouſand examinable perſons, and the parith church will not accommodate three thouſand to hear the goſpel, and to ſee to read the text after the miniſter." — The preſbytery, by a great majority, refuſed the petition. —— In the aſſembly, appearance was made for the petitioners, for the preſbytery of Dunfermline, and appeared alſo Mr John Spence, a diſſenter from and complainer againſt the preſbytery's ſentence. After reaſoning, a motion was made, and ſeconded, "That in reſpect this cauſe comes before the aſſembly in a crude ſtate, neither the terms of the original application being ſufficiently clear, nor the facts relative thereto ſufficiently underſtood and explained; the general aſſembly remit this cauſe to the preſbytery of Dunfermline, to ſettle what is now diſputed concerning the juriſdiction of the kirk ſeſſion, the adminiſtration of the poor's funds, and every other requiſite neceſſary to be known, in order to determine the propriety of granting or rejecting this petition for a chapel of eaſe." Another motion was then made, and ſeconded, viz. "That the Aſſembly remit to the preſbytery of Dunfermline, with this injunction, to grant the deſire of the petitioners, upon their declaring their willingneſs to ſubject themſelves to the kirk-ſeſſion of Dunfermline, and to lay an account before them, from time to time, of their diſpoſal of the collections; and that the miniſter of the chapel of eaſe ſhall be ordained or admitted by the preſbytery of the bounds." The aſſembly, after further reaſoning, came to the following ſtate of a vote, *Firſt* or *Second* motion? and the roll being called, and votes marked, an equality appearing, the moderator gave his vote for the Firſt motion. Accordingly the aſſembly's ſentence was expreſſed in the very words of that motion.

*Monday, June* 5. On a petition for the preſbytery of Garloch, the aſſembly unanimouſly changed the name of that preſbytery from the name of *Garloch* to that of *Lochcarron*; and ordained the preſbytery to give in to the clerk of ſupply for the county an extract of this judgement, to be laid before the commiſſioners of ſupply, and requeſt them to make the ſame alteration.

A petition for the aſſembly-officers, for an increaſe of ſalary, was referred to the committee for repairing the aſſembly-houſe, which committee was continued, with the ſame powers as appointed by former aſſemblies.

An overture from the ſynod of Glaſgow and Air was taken in May 29. viz. "The enlarging the pſalmody was an object of the attention of the church of Scotland as far back as the 1677. In 1708 it was again reſumed. In later times the improvement of the pſalmody hath been deliberated in many different aſſemblies. The aſſembly 1741 had an overture brought before them, about turning ſome paſſages of ſcripture into metre, in order to be uſed in churches as well as in families. A collection was made [ſee 1744. x. 110.]. The aſſembly 1751 recommended the ſaid pſalmody to be uſed in private families, and that preſbyteries have copies of them diſperſed within their bounds. Succeeding aſſemblies made no further progreſs. It is humbly moved, that this aſſembly would extend their recommendation of ſaid pſalmody to churches as well as families." — A committee of ſeventeen miniſters and ſix ruling elders was appointed to take this matter into conſideration; and to report, if poſſible, to this aſſembly; if not, to be a ſtanding committee, and to report to the enſuing aſſembly. — No report appears to have been yet made.

All cauſes brought before the aſſembly, and not determined, were referred to the commiſſion, with power to them to judge and finally determine therein.

The buſineſs of the aſſembly being over, the Moderator made a ſpeech, and then addreſſed the Commiſſioner in the aſſembly's name; to which his Grace made a return. —— The next aſſembly is appointed to be held in the ſame place, on Thurſday, May 23. 1776.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

May 9. At Redbraes, Maj.-Gen. Henry Campbell of Boquhan, to Miss Mary Crawford, eldeſt daughter of Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, Bt.

15. At Hammerſmith, near London, Frederick Lord Boſton, to Miſs Methuen, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Eſq. of Corſham houſe, Wiltſhire.

22. At London, the Earl of Lincoln, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Newcaſtle, to the Hon. Miſs Conway, daughter of the Earl of Hertford.

BIRTHS.

*At Aranjuez, April* 25. This morning the Princeſs of Aſturias was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, who was immediately chriſtened. The firſt name of twenty-four given to the Infanta, is Charlotte. His Catholic Majeſty ſtood godfather. *Lond. gaz.*

May 7. At Southend, Bedfordſhire, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Torrington, of a ſon and heir.

10. The Lady of Sir John Griſon of Pentlow, of a daughter.

14. At Ryton, in the county of Durham, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr Lyton, of a ſon.

24. The wife of the Rev. Mr Evans, curate of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, Denbighſhire, was lately delivered of four daughters, who were all baptized. The children died ſoon after, but the mother is in a fair way of recovery.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce of Arnot, of a daughter.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Buchan of Kello, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

*March.* In St Vincent's, Dr George Kyd, ſon of Capt. Kyd of Ely.

May 1. At London, the Ducheſs of Montague.

2. At Olmisfield, Stirlingſhire, John Macdonald of Dalnets, Eſq;

3. At London, of a fit of coughing, which burſt a blood-veſſel, the Hon. Lt-Gen. James Bulkeley, colonel of the 23d regiment of foot, and brother of Lord Viſcount Bulkeley.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr John Menzies, writing-maſter. It is ſuppoſed he had taken down the flair leading to his own houſe, as he was found dead on the flair, much cut and bruiſed.

6. At his houſe at Ards, Argyleſhire, Donald Campbell, Eſq; of Ards.

8. At Dryburgh, near Dundee, John Arrat of Fotarty, Eſq;

9. At Edinburgh, Miſs Elizabeth Mill, ſiſter of Sir Thomas Mill, Bt.

*At Jamaica*, May 20. On Thurſday evening laſt, one of his Majeſty's Electoral meſſengers arrived from Hanover, with the melancholy account, that her Majeſty Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, died at Zell on the 10th inſtant, about midnight, of a malignant fever, after an illneſs of five days, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the Royal Family." *Lond. Gaz.* — She was born July 22. 1751, and married at St James's Oct. 1. 1766 —— Orders were given by the Lord Chamberlain for the court's going into mourning on this occaſion, and by the Earl Marſhal for a general mourning, both to commence on the 24th of May. The ceremony of the King's birth day was put off till the 22d of June.

10. At Perth, in an advanced age, Mr John Anderſon, merchant in that borough.

16. At Corke, Captain Mitchell, of the 45th regiment.

19. At London, Mr George Drummond, of Craig's court, Charing-croſs.

19. At Strathy, Mrs Janet Sinclair, wife of Capt. John Mackay of Strathy.

19. At London, aged 106, Jonathan Howes. He worked at his trade as a ſieve-maker till the day before he died.

20. The Hon. Mr Montague, uncle to the Earl of Sandwich.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr James Ramſay, collector of the ceſs, annuity, &c.

22. At London, Sir Thomas Vincent, Bt, member for the county of Surry.

At Athlone, Ireland, Michael M'Glaughlin ſhoemaker, aged 105. He had five wives; the laſt of whom he has left with a child not above a year and a half old.

20. At St James's, the Hon. Miſs Johnſton, daughter of Col Johnſton. She has been only a few months maid of honour to the Queen, having been appointed on the marriage of the Ducheſs of Athol.

24. At Chatham, Lieut. Ronald Macdonald, of the marines.

24. At Inverеſk, John Lockhart of Lee, Eſq;

25. At Aberdeen, Sir Archibald Seton of Fitmedden, Eſq; He is ſucceeded by his nephew, now Sir William Seton.

29. At Weſtfield, Miſs Marion Lockhart, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed William Lockhart of Wickedſhaw, Eſq;

29. At Finnieſton, Mr John Hardie ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

31. At the Devizes, Mrs Colvill of Ochiltree.

31. At Glaſgow, aged 83, Mrs Janet Miller, relict of John Fogle of Hamilton-Farm.

31. At Dundee, Mrs Falconer, daughter of the late Henry Lumſden of Cuſſinie, Eſq;

At Oak-park in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, Colonel John Blennerhaſſit of Ballifeady, for which he was knight of the ſhire from the reign of Q. Anne to his death, having

ving been many years the oldeſt member in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons.

## PREFERMENTS.

*From the London Gazette.*

The King has been pleaſed,

*May 6.* to appoint Lt-Gen. John Irwine to be Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's land-forces in Ireland, Governor of Londonderry, and Calmore fort, and alſo to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council in that Kingdom.

[On the 11th of April, Gen. Elliot, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, went to the caſtle, and reſigned his employments, worth 5000 l. per ann.; owing, it is ſaid, to ſome military etiquettes that have been for ſome time in diſpute between the Viceroy and the General. *Lond. pap.*]

13. to grant unto Stephen Earl of Hcheſter, and Henry Bunbury, Eſq; the office of Comptroller of the Accounts of his Majeſty's Army.

16. to grant unto Owen Salusbury Brereton, Eſq; the offices of Conſtable of the caſtle of Flint, Keeper of the Gaol of that caſtle, Comptroller of the Records within the counties of Cheſter and Flint, and Comptroller of the Pleas, Fines, and Amerciaments, of North Wales in the county of Carnarvon, in the room of Other Lewis Windſor, Earl of Plymouth, deceaſed.

20. to confer, on Wedneſday laſt, the honour of Knighthood on Beaumont Hotham, Eſq; who had, at the ſame time, the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer.

20. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to two gentlemen, viz.

John Borlaſe Warren, of Little Marlow, in the county of Buckingham, Eſq; and

John Boyd, of Danſon, in the county of Kent, Eſq;

27. to grant unto Cavine Delane, Eſq; the office of Serjeant at Arms in Ordinary, to attend upon his Majeſty's royal perſon.

to appoint James Montgomery, Eſq; to be Chief Baron of his Majeſty's court of Exchequer in Scotland, on the reſignation of Robert Ord, Eſq; [xvii. 565]

Henry Dundas, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Advocate in Scotland, in the room of James Montgomery, Eſq;

Alexander Murray, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's ſole Solicitor in Scotland, in the room of Henry Dundas, Eſq;

Robert Craig, Advocate, to be one of the Four Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, on the reſignation of Mr Alexander Murray;

Alexander Stevenſon, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Peebles, in the room of Mr Alexander Murray; and

Robert Sinclair, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Lanerk.

*War-office, May 2. 1775.*

1ſt troop of horſe grenadier guards: Thomas Ryves, Gent. is appointed to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Staunton; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Francis Drouly, Gent. to be Adjutant.

2d troop of horſe grenadier guards: Adj. and Sub-Lieut. Charles Walton to be Sub-Lieutenant.

Ditto: Serj. William Skyring to be Adjutant, vice Charles Walton.

1ſt reg. of dragoon-guards: Lieut. Alexander Earl to be Captain of a troop, vice Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Fewſter Johnſon to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Earl; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Richard Burton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Fewſter Johnſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. John Trotter to be Lieutenant, vice Philip Anſtruther; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Baneſſier Tarleton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Trotter; by purchaſe.

10th reg. of dragoons: Corn. Thomas Philip Dayrolles to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Fulke Greville, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Charles Gounter Legge, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Philip Dayrolles; by purchaſe.

11th reg. of dragoons: Maj.-Gen. James Johnſon, of the 1ſt regiment of horſe, to be Colonel, vice the Marquis of Lothian, deceaſed.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. James Duffe to be Lieutenant, vice William Irby; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Townſhend, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Duffe; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Enſ Charles Rooke to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Burge, deceaſed.

8th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Mathews to be Adjutant, vice James Webb, preferred.

18th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Richardſon to be Captain, vice Benjamin Johnſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Nicholas Triſt to be Lieutenant, vice William Richardſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Sterle, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Nicholas Triſt; by purchaſe.

23d reg. of foot: Second Lieut. Benjamin Bernard to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice Robert Douglas, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Wilkinſon, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Bernard; by purchaſe.

29th reg. of foot: John Enys, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Milborne Weſt; by purchaſe.

30th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Wilkinſon to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Lewis; by purchaſe.

Ditto:

Ditto: Robert Hazard, Gent. to be Enfign, vice William Watkinfon; by purchafe.

47th reg. of foot: Capt. Pardus Tarrios Irving to be Major, vice Hugh Carnefs; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enfi Lieut. Robert Douglas, of the 22d regiment, to be Captain, vice Pardus Arrobus Irving; by purchafe.

50th reg. of foot: Enf. William Wade to be Lieutenant, vice George Acton; by purchafe.

Ditto: James Sholto Douglas, Gent. to be Enfign, vice William Wade; by purchafe.

52d reg. of foot: Enf. Thomas Randall to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Holland deceafed.

Ditto: Elias Terrot, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Thomas Randall.

Adj. James Webb, of the 8th regiment of foot, to be Deputy Commiffary of the Muſters in North America, vice James Stewart, fuperfeded.

*War-office, May 16.*

2d troop of horſe grenadier guards: Guildon and Captain Erafmus Corbett is appointed to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Charles Sowfter; by purchafe.

Ditto: Sub-Lieut. William Pelford to be Guidon and Captain, vice Erafmus Corbett; by purchafe.

Ditto: Sub-Eſq. and Corn. Lionel Felton Harvey, of the 2d troop of horſe guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice William Bernard; by purchafe.

3d reg. of dragoon guards: Maj. John Montell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Flower Modiet; promoted.

Ditto: Capt. Philip de la Motte to be Major, vice John Monell.

Ditto: Capt. Rofland Grant to be Captain of a troop, vice Philip de la Motte.

Ditto: Lieut. Francis Boughton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Richard Grant.

Ditto: Corn. Henry Yarbrough to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Boughton.

Ditto: Robert Manners, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Yarbrough.

2d reg. of dragoons: Lieut. John Rochfed to be Captain Lieutenant, vice James Colhoun; by purchafe.

Ditto: Corn. John Trotter to be Lieutenant, vice John Rochfed; by purchafe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot guards: Enf. Robert Lovelace to be Lieutenant, vice John Lyte-Wilkins; by purchafe.

Ditto: George Gilbert, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Robert Lovelace; by purchafe.

2d reg. of foot guards: Capt. Francis Hall to be Captain of a Company, vice Charles Feaſerſtone, by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. Samuel Archer to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Hall; by purchafe.

Ditto: George Feaſerſtone, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Samuel Archer, by purchafe.

16th reg. of foot: George Moncrieffe, Gent. to be Enfign, vice William M'Dermott; by purchafe.

22d reg. of foot: Maj.-Gen. William Howe to be Colonel, vice George Boſcawen, deceafed.

41ſt reg. of foot Invalids: Capt. John Elphinſtone, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Lancelot Baugh, deceafed.

Royal Americans, 2d bat.: Lieut. William Kelly to be Captain, vice George Turnbull; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. John Carden to be Lieutenant, vice William Kelly: by purchafe.

Ditto: Thomas Walker, Gent. to be Enfign, vice John Carden; by purchafe.

67th reg. of foot: Enf. Lullam Wood to be Lieutenant, vice William Sladden; by purchafe.

Ditto: John Jenkinſon, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Lullam Wood; by purchafe.

The Rev. John Jago, M. A. to be Chaplain to Chelſea Hoſpital, vice —— Green, deceafed.

Capt. John Watſon, of an independent company of invalids, to be Major in the army.

Lt-Col. William Egerton to be Lieutenant-Governor of the iſlands of Scilly; vice George Boſcawen, deceafed.

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*Prices of grain at Haddington, June 2. 1775.*

| | *Firſt.* | *Second.* | *Third.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 22 s. 6 d. | 21 s. 0 d. | 20 s. 0 d. |
| Bear, | 19 s. 0 d. | 17 s. 9 d. | 17 s. 0 d. |
| Oats, | 14 s. 0 d. | 13 s. 8 d. | 12 s. 2 d. |
| Peaſe, | 14 s. 9 d. | 13 s. 4 d. | 12 s. 2 d. |

*Edinburgh, June 16. 1775.* Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 7d. 2r. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

*The Edinburgh bill of burials for May 1775.*

Within the city { Males 26, Fem. 32 } 58
In the Weſt-kirk-yard { Males 22, Fem 10 } 32
90. Dec. 10.

| *Age.* | N | *Diſeaſes.* | N. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 2 | 30 | Aged —— | 13 |
| 2 & 5 | 10 | Aſthma — | 3 |
| 5 & 10 | 8 | Bowelhive — | 2 |
| 10 & 20 | 4 | Conſumption — | 22 |
| 20 & 30 | 7 | Childbed — | 1 |
| 30 & 40 | 3 | Chincough — | 3 |
| 40 & 50 | 6 | Dropſy — | 1 |
| 50 & 60 | 5 | Fever — | 14 |
| 60 & 70 | 4 | Gravel — | 1 |
| 70 & 80 | 9 | Jaundice — | 1 |
| 80 & 90 | 3 | Meaſles — | 3 |
| 90 & 100 | 1 | Palſy — | 1 |
| | | Small pox — | 8 |
| | | Stillborn — | 7 |
| | | Suddenly — | 3 |
| | | Teething — | 6 |
| | | Water in head — | 2 |